Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 37. WEDNESDAY, 9TH AUGUST, 1826. No. 1888.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 10th Instant,

A CASE of Chintz,
A Case of White Jean,
AND
A variety of uncleared Lots of former Sales.

Meadows Street, 9th August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow, the 10th Instant,
AT 1 O'CLOCK
A PAIR OF
SERVICEABLE
CARRIAGE HORSES.

Meadows Street, 9th August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

GENTLEMEN'S Fashionable Superfine London made, Black, Brown, and Blue Dress Coats.
Black Kerseymere and Velvet Waistcoats.
White Dimity and Colored Ditto.
Black and Striped Trowsers.

Meadows Street, 9th August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEW
STANHOPE,
PRICE Rs. 1,050.

Meadows Street, 9th August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEAT
[redacted]SH BUILT
HOPE,
WITH AN
ENGLISH MARE,
AND HARNESS.
PRICE Rs. 1,600.
Belonging to a Gentleman who has no further use for it.

Meadows Street, 9th August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
On Commission,

A PAIR of Single barrelled Pistols with bayonets. . . .	Rs. 175
Holster Pistols by Mortimer per pair.	50
Double barrelled Gun by Do. . .	375
A Ship Barometer.	120
Paint boxes.	Rs. 10 and 60
Lady's Desk.	40
Patent board Royal size Account Book.	80
Do. Medium, Demy and Foolscap Ditto.	Rs. 20 to 60.

Meadows Street, 9th August 1826.

Nusserwanjee and Ruttonjee,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Gentlemen and Ladies of the presidency and of outstation, that they have received by the recent arrival from Europe per Ship Diadem, Captain Cotgrave, which they have this day exposed for Sale, at their Shop in Apollo Street, oppsite to Messrs. Wooler and Co. an Invioce of Crockery Ware, by Spode Copland and Son, for Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert service complete, consisting of handsome blue printed Image pattern, Filligree and Broseley pattern plain and with Gold Edges, Globe Lamps of 1st, 2d and 3d size with plated Mountings, Children's Toys of all kinds, and Buggy Whips of different patterns.

Bombay, 9th August 1826.

MESSRS. JOHN LECKIE, & CO. beg to notify, that in consequence of the retirement from business of Mr. JOHN LECKIE, his interest in their establishment has ceased, and that their affairs will after this date be carried on by the remaining Partners (JOHN ROBERT REID, JAMES SINDRY, and ROBERT LINDSAY LECKIE) under the firm of "LECKIE, and CO."

Bombay, 31st July 1826.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,
On THURSDAY the 10 August,
AT 12 O'CLOCK
AT THE APOLLO COTTON SCREWS,
A QUANTITY of DAMAGED COTTON BALES relanded from on board the ELIZA R. W. Smith Commander.

76 Bales Marked J. more or less Damaged,
80 Do. Do. D. and P. Do.

Terms ready money, the Cotton to be cleared away in 2 Days, or else will be resold on account and risk of the first purchaser, subject to his paying any charges incurred thereby.

Bombay, 9th August 1826,

Passage to London,

TO TOUCH AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE NEW BRIG

COLUMBINE,
300 TONS,
JAMES TUIT,
COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched about the 20th Instant.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS,
EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Bombay, 9th Aug. 1826.

For Passage to London,

TO TOUCH AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE NEW SHIP

DIADEM,
OF 400 TONS
R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail on or before the 1st September.—Has good accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 9th August 1826.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 9th Aug. 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST JULY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 220 of 1826.—Mr. Thomas Eyre, Cadet, for the Cavalry, having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Columbine on the 11th Instant, and produced a certificate of his appointment on this Establishment, is admitted as such from that date, and promoted to Cornet; Date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

No. 121 of 1826.—The following promotions are sanctioned.

Portuguese Millitia.

Lieutenant John Anderson, to be Captain, vice Pedro de Silva, deceased, Date of appointment 17th July 1826.

Signior Mauricio de Silva, to be Lieutenant, vice Anderson, promoted. Do. Do.

Bombay Castle, 29th July, 1826.

No. 222 of 1826.—Lieutenant H. Hart, of the 6th Regiment N. I. and an Assistant to the Surveyor in the Deccan, having been reported qualified to perform the duties of his appointment is permitted to draw his Staff pay from the 15th April last.

Bombay Castle, 29th July, 1826.

No 223 of 1826.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Official designation of "Brigade Quarter Master to the Forces in "Cutch be changed to that of "Deputy Assistant Quarter Master Genneral."

No. 224 of 1826—An order by Lieutenant Co-Colonel P. Lodwick, Commanding the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, dated Poonah 26th June 1826, directing Lieutenant and Quarter Master Farquhar to conduct the duties of Adjutant at the quarters of the Regiment during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Spencer in Command of the Left Wing, on Field Service in Candeish, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle 31st July, 1826.

No. 225 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Territorial Department, to appoint Lieut. Harris, of the Engineers, to superintend the construction of the Dams in Candeish until further orders.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay in July, 1826.

		Esplanade. RAIN In.	Dec.	*Pycalah.* RAIN In.	Dec.
July,	1		05		15
	2		43		28
	3		55		75
●	4		28		30
	5	9	36	9	50
	6		95		66
	7		14		17
	8		52		48
	9		20		36
	10		47		60
	11	1	15	2	33
◑	12		67		92
	13		26		12
	14		30		60
	15		13		10
	16		03		05
	17		20		86
⊙	18	3	64	3	85
	19	2	07	1	56
	20	1	05	1	21
	21		23		32
	22		71		63
	23		64		75
	24		69	1	22
	25	1	13	1	40
☾	26		35		58
	27		20		12
	28		00		02
	29		09		09
	30		33		20
	31		15		16
Total in July,		26	97	30	34
Total in May,			64		61
" " June,		17	11	16	72
" " July,		26	97	30	34
Present Total,		44	72	47	70

Years	June, In.	Dec.	July, In.	Dec.	Total in June and July, In.	Dec.
1817	45	72	23	67	69	39
1818	22	54	17	69	40	23
1819	15	95	30	66	46	61
1820	18	82	28	37	47	19
1821	15	18	20	66	35	84
1822	29	21	26	59	55	80
1823	21	76	15	96	37	72
1824	3	89	8	07	11	96
1825	24	45	25	17	49	62
1826	17	75	26	97	44	72

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

POONA, 3d AUGUST 1826.

SIR,

If you will insert the enclosed paper on the Military Fund in your next Gazette you will much oblige.

Your most Obdt. Servant.

Before proceeding to make any further remarks on the State of the Bombay Military Fund I would correct two inaccuracies in my former letter in the Gazette of 12th July. Not having had the last Report by me, I spoke from recollection, but I now find that the Funded Property is only about 7½ Laks and not 9, and the increase to our Capital was about 1 Lak and not 1½ Lak, as I had supposed. That there may be no occasion for any similar mistake in future, I shall in this give an abstract of such of the Reports of the Funds as are in my possession.

I shall now endeavour to state some of the leading principles which ought to be had in view in framing the regulations regarding the benefits to be derived from the Fund.

Our income consists of Donations, Subscriptions, and Interest of Capital—Our expenditure is of two kinds. The first is the allowance to Officers proceeding to Europe on Sick Certificate, under the heads of Equipment, Passage money, and Income allowance while in Europe. The other branch of Expenditure is the allowances granted to Widows and Children under the heads of Passage Money, Annuity, and Donation to the Children on their reaching 18 years.

It will be perceived that our Income from Subscriptions is very nearly permanent, as there are the same number of Officers subscribing in one year as in another. The amount from Donations is also nearly uniform as the promotion of the Army is nearly the same in each year. The third branch of our Income arising from Interest of Property is somewhat on the increase at present, and will be so for four or five years, or so long as we continue to have a balance in our favour at the end of the year. It has been increasing for a few years past at an annual rate of about 6000 Rupees.

The first branch of our Expenditure or that on account of Sick Officers may be expected to be nearly uniform every year, as there is no reason to suppose that the Sickness in one year shall be greater than in any other. The Second branch in allowances to Widows & Children is rapidly increasing & will continue to increase until the number of Widows on the Fund is equal to half the number of married Subscribers.

I make no account at present of the increase of Income last year on account of the Splitting of the Regiments, nor of the probable increase next year from the ensuing Augmentation. These events tho' of considerable importance in many respects do not alter the state of the Fund in any permanent manner, except that they increase in some degree both our Income & Expenditure nothing of the kind can ever be calculated upon at any time & there seems no prospect of our having again any augmentation for some time.

Our Cash Accounts for the last 3 years have been as under.

In 1822-23.

Our Income from Donations was .	30,665 2
Subscriptions	75,646 1
Company's Subscription	8000
Interest of Capital	40,931 3
	1,55,243 2

1822-23

The expenses of the Sick list were . .	22,968
Widows & Children	41,372
Secretary	3777
Miscellaneous	1760.
Total	69,877
Balance in favour of the Fund . .	85,366 2

1823-4

Donations	20,363 3	Sick List	30,141 1
Subscriptions	76,185 1	Widows & Children	32547 2
Company	8000	Secretary . . .	4269 2
Refunded	2605 2	Miscellaneous	4179 1
Interest . . .	47,243 3	Balance in favour	83,266 3
	1,54,398 1		1,54,398 1

1824-25

Donations	52,477 1	Sick List . .	30,678
Subscription	95,200 3	Widows & Children	63,098 3
Company	8000	Secretary . .	4184 2
Interest . .	58,545 1	Miscellaneous	5748 3
Loans recovered	1320	Loans	7800 0
	21,0543 1		1,10,905
		Balance	99,638 1
			2,10,543 1

I regret that I have not the accounts for each year since the commencement, as then I should have been enabled to estimate precisely the recources and ability of the Fund. As it is however I shall endeavour to approximate to the truth and if when I procure all the papers since the commencement, any thing appears to require correction, I shall be happy to do it.

In the present state of the Army the annuals Receipts may be estimated nearly as under.

Donations	30,000
Subscriptions	90,000
Interest of Capital	60,000
Company's Subscriptions	8000.
	1,88,000

The expenses of the Sick List may be taken at about 30,000
Secretary's Account 4000.
Miscellaneous Expenses 6000
40,000

Leaving for Widows & Children, 1,48,000 or about a lack and a half.

Now our Widows have been increasing every year and there is just ground for supposing that they have not yet reached above ½ or 20 per Cent of their maximum. And as the Children will be generally between 3 or 4 to each Widow, we get the maximum of Annuitants tolerably correctly when we determine that of the Widows.

In 1823 there were 121 married Subscribers, and 10 Widows on the Fund. We had then only 16½ per Cent of the number of Widows, we at that time might certainly expect ultimately to come on the Fund. In 1825 the married Subscribers were 162 and the Widows 17 making only 19 per Cent of the number that we had to expect ultimately. At the end of last year we had the direct prospect of 81 Widows, and as the proportion of married subscribers has been rapidly increasing we may suppose (and be quite within probable limits) that our maximum of Widows will be about 100. The maximum of Children will be about 350. Now I would ask and would like any supporter of the present scale of Annuities to show where our funds are to come from, to pay the annuities to these persons. For my own part I must profess my utter ignorance of the ways and means of raising such a sum or supporting such an Expenditure. In the present state of the Fund, we have about a Lak and a half to pay the Annuities, and I cannot see any possibility of our ever having more than 1,75,000 on the present system. In 4 or 5 years the Capital of the Fund may probably attain its maximum at about 10 Laks. At that period the increased number of our Annuitants will prevent all possibility of farther addition to the Capital. Our Income will then not more than defray our Expenditure, and consequently we cannot support any more Annuitants. But at that period our Annuitants will not be about 30 or 35 per Cent of their maximum. We must then be compelled to alter our system of allowances whether we like it or not. The Madras Fund was our model at first, and from it we may borrow experience much cheaper than by buying it for ourselves. I suppose if the state of their Fund had been clearly pointed out to them, they would not have delayed a total reform till they were on the brink of destruction. Our Fund is fast following their footsteps. We have it now in our power to save it by immediately reducing our Expenditure to our means.

The Fund was originally instituted for the relief of the families of Officers left *destitute* and to assist Officers unable to provide a Passage to Europe on Sick Certificate. The Institution was therefore plainly and fundamentally a Charity Fund. The means by which the objects of the Fund were expected to be attained were laudable, but experience has proved that the calculations regarding the sufficiency of the these means were fundamentally erroneous. Before this insufficiency was distinctly perceived and pointed out, the Institution by repealing the restriction regarding Property totally changed its aspect and character; and has become neither more nor less than an Institution, wherein immense sums are to be squandered on those who have no need of its assitance. It is now an Annuity Fund, and as these Annuities are to be purchased at about a fourth or fifth (or even less) of their value, all that it gives beyond the just value of the purchase money is precisely a Donation. Instead therefore of the Fund being an Institution for the relief and support of the *Destitute*, it is in fact a. *Donation Society*, wherein about ⅔ of the money expended is given away for nothing—and to those too who are already in very comfortable or affluent circumstances.

Of the Annual Receipts, the Bachelors contribute 8 | 11 and the married Subscribers 3 | 11. The Bachelors then contribute about 87,000 Rupees annually; and the expenses of the Sick List being about 30,000, which even if it were wholly spent on Bachelors would still leave 57,000 Rupees as an Annual Donation from the Bachelors to the Annuitants; or deducting for their share of the Incidental expenses in round numbers half a Lak.

If our Annuitants were now to attain their maximum we should have about 100 Widows and 350 Children, and about a Lak and a half to be divided among them. This would enable us to give each Widow an Annuity of about £ 80 and each child about £ 20.

Now I would wish to know how far the married subscribers would be disposed to increase their subscriptions—and how much the whole amount of their increased subscription together with the half Lak from the Bachelors and the Interest of the Capital, would enable us to give to each Widow and Child.

This I conceive to be the fairest way of stating the case; and the solution of it is of the utmost importance before any final measure be adopted.

Whatever solution of this question may be proposed it will be necessary to shew that our Capital must continue to increase for 25 or 30 years, and that it shall not attain its maximum before the Annuitants reach their greatest number. If this be attended to in framing propositions, the Fund may yet go on prosperously. The maximum of the annuities must not exceed the maximum of the Fund. If the scale of the annuities are drawn up on this principle our Fund may go on to perpetuity: if not, we must again be in a state similar to the present.

I conceive that as the Bachelors contribute fully half a Lak more than their own expences, that they cannot in justice be called upon to increase their subscriptions. This if it were properly managed is a very liberal sum from the Bachelors of this Establishment; and I think that their interests ought to be attended to a little more than they have been. If the Fund could admit of the abolition of the restriction as to property in the case of Widows and Children it ought in justice to have been abolished also in the case of equipment allowance &c. instead of reducing that sum from 700 to 500 by the propositions about maximum and minimum.

Reductions of this nature are deceptive in most cases; and here the saving could not be very considerable compared with the inconvenience and hardship occasioned thereby.—If 700 Rupees are requisite for one class, it is not too much for the other, consequently 500 must be too small. The average expence for equipment during the last 3 years was 9073 Rupees—If these Regulations of maximum and minimum were to save 2 | 7 two seventh of the whole equipment (the greatest that can ever in any case occur) it would be no great matter, but in fact it will save much less. I therefore heartily wish it abolished as also several other of the Regulations introduced by the *long schedule* which came round about two years ago, of these, two of the most detrimental were the repealing of the restriction on account of property and the additional allowances to Children. I would like to see it clearly made out that we could afford the old rates to children; instead of increasing I fear we must considerably diminish them, particularly when the mother is an Annuitant.—I suspect also that we must not only reestablish the restriction as to property but give no Annuity whatever where the amount of property exceeds £ 200 or £ 250 a year at the utmost.

I had intended to have answered Y's question, and tho' I have said much more than I had anticipated. I shall endeavour to satisfy that gentleman. Our Income has hitherto every year exceeded our Expenditure. The difference goes to the increase of the Capital. The Annuitants however increase much faster than the Capital or in other words that increase in the Capital is not sufficient to defray the increased annuities. Our Fund is therefore growing poorer every year.

But for fuller information on this subject, I would refer him to an excellent paper written about a year ago; by a gentleman (now a Director) and intended to have been circulated among the members of the Fund, I hope we may see it in print as it contains very valuable information, and is not much known by the generality of the members.

I remain &c.
A MEMBER.

POONA, 3 *August* 1826.

To The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY MILITARY FUND.

"It is all Men's Office, to give advice none to give assistance."

"La libéralité consiste moins à donner beaucoup, qu'a donner à propos."

MR. EDITOR,

It will appear from the correspondence which has taken place in your journal, and in your contemporary the Courier that a good deal of advice has been given, and I sincerely hope taken as intended, in good part by all interested in the important discussion, assistance is not required by those intrusted in the management of the Fund; collectively and individually their high character, long standing in the service and great experience in this department are sure and satisfactory guarantees for the successful and efficient administration, of the heavy responsibility committed to their charge, besides which, we must never lose sight of their own immediate interests and the future welfare of their families, deeply and essentially involved in the success and permanence of the Fund. I am the more full and explicit in this particular point, lest it should be suspected that by cavilling at the expenditure, I am dissatisfied with those, who have the direction of our pecuniary affairs, nothing can be farther from my intention, but, our Directors have a laudable failing common to old Indians of being too generous. In this disposition and (as it appears to me) the total absence of all Mathematical *Data*, our Fund took its rise. *Few* at *that* time were Married, and the Mortality at *that* period on our side of India was full 15 per Cent less than at present. These two circumstances have been the primary cause of the heavy claims, which the Fund has to sustain, claims, which I hesitate not in saying, must in the common course of events inevitably increase, without any correspondent influx of Stock to meet the augmented demand, to avoid any misconstruction, I would refer the Sceptical to the list of Married Subscribers in 1816 and 1826 and at the same time, I may without being accused of vanity or egotism, assert that I am actuated by disinterested and unimpeachable motives for I have a Wife and five Children, which in the event of my Decease, (which God in his infinite mercy forbid) would become Claimants to the amount of £ 5300 Sterling or 53,000 Rupees. This large reversionary sum has been procured for a trifling monthly Subscription and Donation on promotion while at the same time, I have enjoyed the Income allowed in England & received the Equipment Money. I cannot help reiterating nor can I too earnestly impress it on the minds of the Subscribers, that the above enormous sum is 1 | 16 (one sixteenth of the entire Funded property of the Society, our Motto must stand.

"Be just, before you are generous"

Let the enquiring man e're he draws his conclusions and "Rests too secure in his imagined prosperity" see how many Subscribers there are similarly situated as myself it will than be found the Fund is mortgaged to an extent beyond all extrication; upon the present system irrecoverably pledged to an amount it can never defray. It must not be forgotten that I speak of only the ranks below a Field Officer. I have not the nerve to ascend to the higher grades of the service. There the sight is appalling I believe claimants to the amount of nearly a Lak'h of Rupees may be found, and the worst of the evil is, these ruinous drawbacks on the welfare and stability of the Fund are likely to increase both from the insalubrity of the climate and the "Holy State" being more in vogue that it was 13 years ago. Few Field Officers lives in this country are worth 8 years purchase. Now would any house of business as a Commercial speculation do any thing of the kind without a very heavy premium; indeed, it is a notorious fact, that without the Annuitants life is Medically certified, as being a good one, and in its prime, even with a heavy per Centage they are averse to the risk, all the Agency houses have rescinded many of their regulations, and modified their whole system "on account of the great mortality prevailing." We on the other hand take all risk, and neither the increase in the marriage list and in deceased married Subscribers, have caused us to deviate from our improvident course. I may be met here with the fact that our Capital is yearly increasing this I do not deny, but it is not from circumstances whose success, originate in the principles of the Fund or in the administration of its revenues but to fortuitous events. The late augmentation of the Army produced by Donations and increased Subscpitions nearly 1 & half Lak of Rupees and the first 7 years of the Fund, there were few claims upon it and none of any magnitude, consequently at 8 pr. cent Interest, our Capital was nearly doubled, but when I am told that our Income Annually enlarges let me be told it is in the same Ratio as the increasing and heavy demands will be 10 years *hence*; This is what demands our most serious attention. We are not to live and Subscribe for ourselves only, our successors will expect, and have a right so to do, the Fund flourishing and unimpaired from our hands, and if we do not transmit it to them, in a sound state, we act ungenerously and do not fulfill the object for which our charitable Institution was established. It was at first intended as a benevolent Fund for the benefit of the sick Officers, the indigent Widow and her helpless offspring, but few contemplated in those days that it would be sought after as a source, whence for a paltry sum (A Major 5 years standing. 4040 Rupees Captain. 2380 Rupees including Donations of each rank) a fat Annuity might be extracted or that our charitable Institution would assume the character of a Reversionary Annuity Fund.

It is not to be inferred that because our Capital has become large from the two contingent circumstances aforementioned, that it will not as materially diminish in the course of a few years from the two causes likewise enumerated viz. marriage in the higher ranks and deaths. These latter to judge by the last few years are certain draw backs on our prosperity, while the beneficial ones were unlooked for instances of good fortune. A few brief years our Fund will ably stand all demands against it; and A. B. C. need apprehend no retrenchment or failure, but D. E. and F. who succeed us will find from our great expenditure increasing an exhausted treasury. In 1819 there were as Claimants 4 Widows and 16th Children. In 1824, 14 Widows and 45 Children. In 1826. (April) 30 Widows and 76 Children. This speaks for itself, will our resources keep pace with this yearly augmentation? Facts are stubborn things, I wish to impress most imphatically these on the minds of all incredulous persons, for, they must not assume that because our Finances are *now* flourishing, that the heavy demands to which I have alluded, when they begin to act with full force, will more rapidly exhaust our present stock than they are aware of. Far be it from me to urge my *Ipse dixit* on any man's judgment, but I do not wish to be suspected of reasoning hypothetically, let the annexed little abstract suffice, it will irrefragibly prove for how insignificant a sum a man may secure to his family upwards of 60,000 Rupees.

Payments of an Unmarried Subscriber.	*Monthly Payments*	*Yearly Amount*	*Donation each Rank.*
As Ensign, 2 years	5 Rs.	120	188
As Lieutenant, 8 years	6 2	624	200
As Captain, 7 years	11 1	945	338
As Major, 5 years	18 2	1110	550
N. B At this time we suppose he marries has 2 or 3 Children & dies.	Total	2799	1241
			2799
		Grand total	4040

It more often happens, however, that the domestic and prudent man marries when near a majority or soon after promotion. In that case we must add to the 4,479 Rupees, the additional subscription for 5 years making 4,934 Rupees, his family becomes claimants to an amount nearly 15 times the value of the purchase money and if he *has been to England* which occurs 8 cases out of 10 he has *already* consumed 2,600 Rupees leaving his *entire* contributions 1879 Rupees! We will take another case much to our purpose. It is stated there is a Widow with 3 Childrens to every 10 Subscribers (averaging the offspring to each family) of members we have 797. Now each of these families including the Pension to the Widow, passage money to England for the whole yearly stipend to the Children till they are 18 years of age, and the £ 300 to which each are entitled at that period, makes altogether a sum total amounting to the astounding sum of 42,250 Rupees, I find the *new* rate gives 10 more to each Child Annually (vide Letter signed Y; Courier Newspaper July 22nd). Let this sum be multiplied by 79 the number of Widows who will be Claimants either in themselves or offspring on the Fund and see what we have to meet hereafter. I know I shall be stopped here by the question, are all the 79 Ladies to be left Husbandless or the Children Fatherless? I reply in the negative but those who live will be met by nearly a similar number by an addition annually in the marriage list. Few will deny that the Institution does not encourage marriage and it naturally follows, we are unexpectedly burthened, from this circumstance and the severe unhealthiness of the climate to a greater extent than ever was contemplated. In this discussion I neither seek notoriety nor Court applause it is doing me a great injustice to suppose so. I was one of the first and most strenuous advocates for the formation of the Fund, and from the bottom of my heart I most sincerely hope for its prosperity, and permanent stability, but it is my firm belief that our Income is not adequate to what our future disbursements must be, and I very respectfully submit, the imperious necessity, which exists for a small addition to the subscription of each rank and a reduction in the expenditure. "Make assurance doubly sure and take a bond of fate." It may be too late by and bye; it is easy to pull down a Fund, a house, or even a man or women's reputation. ("*La moitié du monde prend plaisir, à médire, et l'autre moitié à croire les médisances*") It is not quite so easy to build up again. We must look to futurity and not be content with merely viewing things as they are, various modes suggests themselves to ones mind to remedy our cause. An increased scale of payment beginning with an additional Rupee from the Ensign and in proportion through the whole grades of the Service. An Income Tax, that is members paying according to their means. This may appear an arbitary and unjust measure but cannot the comparatively wealthy do something for their less fortunate and needy Brethern. It was in this humble disposition our Fund emanated the purpose of relieving the sick and the necessitious, the destitute Widow her Fatherless and friendless Children. The spectacles of distress and misery which former years presented were most harrowing to the feelings of sensibility nor could the afflicting appeals be remedied, for a time they were assuaged, but the aid bestowed were soon exhausted no permanent benefit was derived, nor was any succedaneum to be found for the accumulated distresses of the families of our country-men, our friends, and our comrades, I do not doubt, but the higher ranks in an œconomical view, are gainers by the Fund, (exclusive of being participators in all its benefits) for the frequent appeals in former days to their purse must have exceeded in amount that which they now subscribe, besides, avoiding all those unpleasent feelings which such applications in generous and sensitive minds, were sure to produce. With the Subaltern the case was different, little he had, and little he could give, his rank and circumstances excluded him from heavy contributions. An increase in the payments of all ranks will not be heavily felt. Our Military pay has been increased, a trifling deduction will probably not be murmured at; it may be offensive to propose to collect and augment our Funds in the way, that Poors Rates are raised in England, to all intents and purposes, our Institution call it by which name you please (A Rose by any other name would smell as sweet) is for the benefit of the poor and sick, and to ensure in years to come provision and comfort to these is the sole object of my solititude in furtherance of which, I fervently hope by the expression of my opinion, I have displeased no one, I would not offend any

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man and I am incapable of doing injury to the feelings or impugning the intentions of others, and at the same time I must anxiously hope all I have advanced may prove erroneous and easy of refutation, it will be to me a sourse of great and unceasing satisfaction.

Yours Obedt.

Y.

Cál-áb.
Saturday 5th 1826.

To The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

DEKHAN, 2D August 1826.

MR. EDITOR,

I am happy to perceive that the general and long prevailing opinions regarding the instability of our Military Fund, on its present footing, are at length finding their way to public attention, through the medium of your useful Paper, and its sister Print; in this way alone can full and free discussion of a subject so important be carried on; the merits or defects of the present principles be exposed; and the service at large be enabled to communicate their unbiassed opinions, and desires as to the future regulation of the Institution.

Though the reasoning and calculations of the appugners of the existing system may not as yet have been altogether so close and conclusive as is desirable, still a good *prima facie* case has certainly been established, which those of a contrary opinion would do well to controvert (*if they can,*) without further delay; lest their silence be construed in a way most unfavorable to their cause, by such as still waver in their opinions.

It appears to me however, that the fact of our pensions being on a scale more profuse than our funds ultimately can support, is too generally received, and indeed too self-evident, ever to be satisfactorily disproved, and thus the question comes to be, how are our receipts and expenditure to be accommodated and duly balanced; whether by increase of subscription, or by diminution of pensions? With regard to the former alternative, I conceive any unprejudiced observer will at once admit that the contributions of Bachelors are in truth most, ample, considering how very limited are the advantages they can reap in return. On the part of married members, it seems not unreasonable to require some increase of subscription. But the prime and incontrovertible remedy lies in the second alternative, the diminution of the larger pensions.

In entering on the consideration of this point, it would be well if writers kept before their eyes the aim and intention of this, and all such charitable funds; viz to protect the widows and children of subscribers from want and dependence, by providing for them means adequate to their comfortable subsistence:—an institution for purposes of utility, not of "splendour."

I am not old enough in the service to be able to assign the motives, which induced the original members to agree to such overgrown annuities for the higher ranks, but I am convinced no one can now shew any sufficient reason why £456,, 5, should not be considered an exorbitant allowance per annum from a charitable fund to a childless widow while *with* children, the claims may extend to an amount and period almost indefinite. Will any man maintain that such a sum is necessary for the comforts or conveniencies of life in moderation? if so, let him also shew in what manner the widow of a Subaltern can exist in [redacted] her comparative pittance. [redacted] service, who were [redacted] who would now [redacted] ence between the [redacted] ifferent ranks, let them [redacted] say, look at the liberal spirit of equality that pervades the Civil Service Fund, when the widow of the youngest writers ranks in the same scale with the relict of the most Senior of merchants, perchance a Councillor. I request their attention also to the amount of annuity, £ 300, and I humbly conceive our widows may be satisfied, if put on a par with those of our better paid fellow servants.

Were the question of equality of pension for all ranks to be argued even on the grounds of justice, putting liberal feelings out of the question, a very strong case might be made out in favour of the junior grades of Captain and Subaltern.---The true way of estimating the benefits resulting to the fund from any particular class of men, is not by looking at the amount of individual subscription, but by comparing the total receipts arising from that class, with the total charges it entails. Now it would be easy to shew that the higher ranks are here, (as elsewhere) unproductive classes, the fund having but a losing connection with them; while the grades of Captain and Subaltern, from their numbers and the small proportion of married men, are in fact the mainstay of the institution. Which class therefore, I would ask, has the strongest claims on the munificence of the fund for their widows?

The recent abrogation of the restrictions on pensions, on account of income asising from other soursess, cannot but prove an especial boon to the annuitants on the higher scales; as the longer service and greater emoluments of their deceased husbands have afforded them more extensive means of acquiring property, than others of less rank and standing have enjoyed and such widows, being now left in the unquestioned receipt of their full pension, may well afford some restriction put on the profuse bounty of the fund.

Let these matters be fully considered and discussed among the service at large, and the result I think must be a general conviction of the propriety of reducing the higher scales of annuities to a reasonable amount; even were not the necessity of the measure enforced by the alarming prospects before us.—Some difference of opinion may even then exist with regard to the extent to which these reductions should be carried; it seems to me that £ 350, for the rank of Colonel, and £ 300, for that of Lieut. Colonel would be a very fair and reasonable scale, leaving the other ranks *in statu quo*, *their* pensions not being at all unnecessarily large. Should the aspect of our affairs require a greater reform in our expenditure; I repeat, that the annuity granted by the Civil Fund might with great propriety be assumed as the scale of our Colonels pensions.

In conclusion, I have only to beg my brother Officers always to keep in view the object of the institution, and the purposes for which we maintain it:—And if convinced that these salutary and useful ends have been lost sight of, in the profusion I have been animadverting on that reform and retrenchment are consequently called for, let us set about it dispassionately, but diligently, and without delay.

The longer the needful remedy is deferred, the deeper penetrates the evil, with more difficulty shall we eradicate it, and the more distructive will the inroads be on the fabric of the Institution.

I remain,
MR. EDITOR,
Your Humble Servant,
PAUL.

EXCHANGE.

On London, 6 mon's. 1 | 9*d*.
Calcutta. 30 Days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccа.
Madras.. 31.... Days, par.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH AUGUST 1826.

We have not had any arrivals since our last, and the list of departures will be found in the usual place.

Our utmost endeavours have been used to fulfil the pledge contained in last Gazette, of giving the whole of the proceedings in Court relative to the case of the Reverend H. Davies *vs.* William Miller Esq. of the Artillery, and we are happy to say that so much as has taken place up to the 31st ult. will be found in our columns of to day---The remainder we shall exert ourselves to furnish in next weeks paper if possible.

As we were the first we belive in India to republish the two letters signed by Malachi Malagrowther alleged to be written by Sir Walter Scott, we are in duty bound not to be the last in also giving the answers by his Cousin Bradwardine Waverly said to be from the pen of either Mr. Canning or Mr. Huskisson, but whether either or neither of these Gentleman be the author (a matter we care very little about) we are sure from the intrinsic worth of the letters themselves, our readers will be amply rewarded by a perusal of them.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Continued from our last.

SUPREME COURT JULY 28TH.—The Grand Jury entered their Box and presented the Bills which had been delivered to them; among the number was the second Indictment against William Miller Esq. which being *ignored*. The Solicitor for the Prosecution (Mr. Graham) in the absence of Counsel addressed the learned Judge on the Bench, but from our not being present in Court we are unable to give the precise words addressed to Mr. Justice Rice the only Judge then sitting upon the Bench, we understand however that Mr. Graham in addressing His Lorship stated that the Grand Jury had not examined all the witnesses on the back of the Indictment and trusted His Lordship would instruct the Grand Jury upon that point, as he (Mr. Graham) conceived that such omission had arisen from ignorance or misconception of their Duties. Mr. Justice Rice inquired how he Mr. Graham knew that the Grand Jury had not examined all the witnesses. Mr. Graham answered that he had been in Court all day and two material witnesses had not been called by the Jury nor had attended in Court at all, but in what he Mr. Graham had said he did not intend to throw out any improper insinuation against the Jury.

Mr. Justice Rice observed that it would be as improper for him (Mr. Graham) to attempt any thing of the kind as it would be for him to listen to it, and as the point which had been mentioned was altogether a novel one and one upon which he wished to take the opinion of his brother Judges he would defer its further consideration until Monday morning.

July 31st The Chief Justice and Sir Ralph Rice on the Bench. Mr. Irwin rose on behalf of the prosecutor in the matter of

THE KING on the Prosecution of the Rev. HEN. DAVIES,

vs.

WILLIAM MILLER, Esquire.

He commenced by observing that it was now his duty to address the Court on a motion which though almost unprecedented in its nature, his client was obliged to adopt. On Friday last an application in this case had been made to Sir Ralph Rice the learned judge then on the bench but he had declined receiving it in the absence of the Chief Justice. His Lordship was now presiding and he (Mr. Irwin) moved that a new Inquest be formed to try the grounds on which the present Grand Jury had ignored the bill against the defendant.

The Honorable the Chief Justice. Had you not better state your grounds Mr. Irwin?

Mr. Irwin proceeded. They were contained in two affidavits sworn by the prosecutor which he would file, these stated that on the Bill being filed two only of the witnesses whose names were on the back of the Indictment had been examined and the Bill was ignored—upon this a second Bill had been filed with the addition of one name to the list of witnesses. On this occasion the witnesses were all in attendance, but those only who had been examined to the former Bill, and the gentleman whose name was added were examined; the Bill was again ignored.

In the course of Mr. Irwin's application the Grand Jury entered their Box.

The Honorable the Chief Justice after some consultation with Sir Ralph Rice observed that it was necessary for all Grand Juries to receive the instructions of the Court (whose duty it was to afford them) as to the law of any case which might come before them, they were not supposed to be acquainted with matters of law nor to have read Blackstone, Coke or other authorities and therefore it had been very wisely appointed that they should receive their direction on points of law from persons who had made the legal profession, the study of their lives.

It was impossible for him to know the grounds on which the Grand Jury had thought proper to throw out these Bills, they might be for aught he knew perfectly sufficient or otherwise, on this subject he could say nothing, but it was the duty of the Court acting as their legal advisers to give the Grand Jury such directions as to the law of the cases which might come before them as the circumstances of each might render necessary, and he hoped that in what he was about to say, the Grand Jury would not suppose for a moment that he was actuated by invidious motives or any which did not embrace a strict discharge of the duty which devolved upon him---he would refer them to the oath which they had taken, not supposing, in the slightest degree that they were unmindful of its obligations or neglectful of what it enjoined. The oath itself was compendious and might be divided into several branches. That great man Sir Wm. Jones who had been one of the brightest ornaments of the Bench of a Sister Presidency had declared that he did not understand this oath until he had made it his peculiar study.---One of the charges of that learned Judge to the Grand Jury of Calcutta contains a compendious summary of the duties of a Grand Juror under the oath which he would read to them with a few remarks---Before he went any further he would state that he was actuated only by the idea that it was incumbent in the Court to instruct the Grand Jury in the discharge of their arduous and important duties, not that he supposed they were unmindful of it

(Oath)——You shall &c.

The oath they would observe might be divided into two general heads, diligent inquiry and true presentment;---their inquiry should be on two points law and fact. As to the latter the Grand Jury were the best and only judges and to their discretion it was left, as to the law it was their duty to ask the directions of the Court, and by no means derogatory to their dignity to follow them.

These Bills perhaps had been thrown out upon the best grounds---if on the ground of publication it was absolutely necessary to examine all the witnesses---He had read the depositions and if the publication of the paper mentioned in them had been proved---he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that that paper was a libel.---As to how far the Grand Jury could take notice of any justification of a libel there were various opinions. Lord Hale states (quoted by Sir Wm. Jones,) that the Grand Jury should hear only the ex parte statement of the case from the witnesses for the prosecution---this may be laid down a little too broadly. For his own part he would advise all Grand Juries unless the case were indeed so clear as not to admit of a doubt to leave the Justification to the discretion of the Court and a Petit Jury. The nicest question might arise which could only be properly argued before and determined by the Court. In this case he saw nothing like a Justification. (His lordship here read a clause of Sir W. Jones's Charge, to the Grand Jury of Calcutta from the 4th Vol. of his works beginning at "Since it had been usual, and ending at understood it well") but as we have been unable to procure a sight of the Octavo Edition from which the clause is taken we are sorry we are prevented laying it before our readers.

He would address the same words to the present Grand Jury and in the same way as Sir W. Jones had addressed them to the Grand Jury of Calcutta.

If some only, and not all, of the witnesses had been examined the Grand Jury could not be said to have diligently enquired concerning the facts. As to the law of the case it was the duty of the Grand Jury to ask the instructions of the Court and equally their duty to follow them when given. His lordship concluded by observing that he was of opinion the Grand Jury could not exercise their duty properly without examining every witness, whose name was on the list of the Indictment.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Rice observed that it had been the usual practice to leave the direction of the Grand Jury altogether to the learned Judge who had charged them at the commencement of the Session, he had therefore thought it proper when the motion had been made before him, on a former day to postpone it, for he was of opinion that he could not receive it without intruding on the duty of his learned brother the Chief Justice.

He agreed entirely in the opinion of the Chief Justice that it was the imperative duty of the Grand Jury to make diligent enquiry concerning every thing that came before them, and on such their diligent and impartial enquiry to find or *ignore* generally. He was also of opinion that on questions of uncertainty as to the law of the case it was their duty to be governed by the Court. The law relating to the duty of Juries in England had received a material alteration by an act of Parliament which that enlightened statesman Mr. Fox and his learned contemporary Mr. Erskine, had introduced into the House of Commons, the law and practice regarding libels, in particular had been materially changed, it had before this act been generally understood that the Grand and Petit Juries were to try merely the fact of the publication of any writing charged as libellous, and find accordingly, leaving the consideration of its being a libel or not, to the descretion of the Court. This act enabled Juries to find a general verdict. It was not a great many years since, when he was presiding on an occasion, when a case of libel occurred, he thought it his duty in his charge to tell the Grand Jury that their duty was the same as that of the Petit Jury and that in taking the Bill into their consideration they should examine into all the circumstances connected with it. The Grand Jury had found the Bill and the learned Judges of two Presidencies with whom he had consulted on the subject, agreed with him in the propriety of his direction. The truth was not a justification of a libel. In the case of granting a Criminal information it was absolutely necessary that the libellous matter should be negatived on oath, and when the matter came before a Petit Jury in case a Justification were established, no damages would be given, but although the truth were no justification (he spoke under correction from his learned brother) the Grand Jury had a right to find a general verdict as to whether the libel had been published with malicious or fair views. As to calling all the witnesses, he was of opinion that there could be no diligent enquiry without it, though there were many cases in which such a proceeding might be unnecessary. He remembered a case at Exeter of an indictment for the murder of a man who returned from York alive, the principal witness was a female who in a fit of jealousy laid the charge. Here there was no occasion to examine all the witnesses for the *prima facie* evidence of the man alleged to have been murdered was sufficient to throw out the Bill. As also in a case of larceny where by the prosecutor's own admission that he had not lost the goods stated in the indictment to have been stolen, was sufficient to induce the Grant Jury to throw out the Bill without examining any other witnesses. In the present case he could not give any opinion as to the special circumstances not having read the indictment or depositions.—If the Jury were not satisfied in their own mind as to the properity of ignoring the Bill it could be sent back.

He would once more observe, that he hoped he was not intruding on the duty of his learned brother with whom he repeated it, he perfectly coincided in opinion.

The Honourable the Chief Justice observed that as his learned brother seemed to have misunderstood the purport of his remarks he would state more at length what he meant---If the Bill had been thrown out on the ground that the witnesses examined by the Grand Jury had not sufficently proved the publication of the libel, it would be certainly necessary to call every other witness. The Bill might have been thrown out upon other grounds of which he was not aware. Although the Grand Jury were not punishable if they did not find according to the directions of the Court still it was their duty to take such directions seriously into consideration. If the words were libellous in law it was the duty of the Jury to find the Bill and to follow the instructions of the Court. Of the fact they (the Jury) were the only Judges.

The Foreman of the Grand Jury enquired if the Bill were sent back to be reconsidered.

The Chief Justice said a fresh Bill might be filed or the Jury might take back the present.

The Foreman asked if it was imparative on the Grand Jury to examine all the witnesses.

The Chief Justice replied certainly not---but the Grand Jury were not justified in throwing out the Bill if they did not examine all the witnesses merely because two witnesses had not proved it.

The foreman stated that the Grand Jury were perfectly satisfied of the grounds on which they had ignored the Bill---The Grand Jury then left the box.

The Chief Justice inquired if the affidavits were filed.

Mr. Irwin replied that they were---but he was instructed to say that his client would not proceed any further in this application, but reserve himself for such future proceeding as he might be advised to adopt.

The Chief Justice asked if Mr. Irwin wished the Court to order another Grand Jury to be summoned.

Mr. Irwin said that if the Court were satisfied that he had sufficient ground, he would with their permission move what a new Grand Inquest be summoned to try the conduct of the present one in throwing out these Bills.

The Chief Justice said that the Court would take the matter into its consideration.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Captain W. H. Waterfield 14th Regt.

Lieut. J. S. Bushby 8th Regt. M. N. I.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

TO THE SOLE REMAINING LEAF OF AN OAK TREE.

Why lingerest thou—alone---alone—
While all thy mates are fled?
Thy race, and kindred, one by one,
Have withered, and are dead.

I marked thee on that spreading bough,
When thou wast fair to see;
But thou art seared and lonely now---
Oh! leave that blighted tree!

For thou bring'st back the thought of her,
Of her I oft have met,
Whom, though my wayward heart may err;
That heart can ne'er forget.

Beneath thy bough, when bright the sun
Sank joyous in the west,
Oft have I met that lovely one,
And, meeting her, was blest.

The last sad time we met—this oak
Was clad in garb of green,
Our hearts beat high—our young eyes spoke
How glad those hearts had been.

She smiled—and o'er her cheek so fair
Blushed deep the mantling blood;
Though warm that cheek—yet death lurked there,
Like canker in the bud!

She died.—Farewell thou leaf! bereft
Of all that decked thy tree,
Oh! thou art seared—and lonely left---
And desolate—like me!

Y. B.*

* Author of "*Poetical Memoirs, and the Exile*" "*Machin, or the Discovery of Madeira*," "*The Vale of Slaughden*," &c.

(Continued from the third Page.)

Lieut. and Adjt. James Carr, Invallid Battalion.
Lieut. A. Watson, M. B.
Lieut Gilland Queen Royals.
Lieut. Raitt, Queen Royals.
Departures.—Capt. F. Tosbery, 8th Regt. M. N. I.
Capt J. Logan 6th Light, Cavalry.
Lieut. R. Philipps M. Battalion.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—None.

Departures.—August 1st, Ship Norfolk, Alexander Greig Commander, to China,
2d. The H. C. Ship Lord Lowther, Capt. Charles Steward, to China.
Do. The H. C. Ship Duchess of Athol, Captain E. M. Daniel, to China.
3d The H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts, Capt. Alexander Chrystee, to China,
4th French Brig Landais, D. Etchwerry, Commander to Madras and Bordeaux,
5th Ship Illustre Almeida, Charles Daly, Commander, to China,
8th Ship Darius, (Free Trader) Thomas Bowen, Commander, to London,

PASSENGERS.

By Lord Lowther.—Major Elder, Captain Drysdale, Ensign Westly, Mr. J. M. Johnston.

Do. Duthes of Athol.—The Honorable Sir R. Rice, Knight, Mr. C. G. Houlton,

SHIP LOADING.

English.— Diadem for London.
Columbine for Ditto.
Charles Forbes for China.
George Crutlenden Malay Coast.
Anundpursad for Ditto.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals.—July 14. Ship Sultan, T. Mitchell, from Bussorah 2d May, Bombay 18th June, and Madras 1st July—Ditto Clydesdale, H. Rose, from London 25th December, Madeira, Cape, Madras, and Masulipatam 30th June—Ditto North Britain, J. Richmond, from Liverpool 8th March—Ditto Hercules, R. S. Heron, from Rangoon 11th June and Cheduba 2d July.

July 15. Brig Macauley, John Aiken, from Madras 9th July.

July 16. Ship Eliza, James Mahon, from Rangoon 20th May, and Madras 1st July.

July 18. Arab Ship Osmany, Mullam Hamed, from Bombay 17th June and last from Madras.

The Brig Bucephalus, M. T. Crisp, for Cheduba, is expected to sail immediately.

Passengers per Sultan, from Bombay:—G. Apcar, Esq. C. S. Hadow, Esq. and Nelson McKean, Esq. Merchants; Lieutenant W. Crawford, Bombay Cavalry; Mr. Thadeus Apcar.

Per Clydesdale from London:—Mrs. Roberts; Miss J. R. Browne; Miss C. Browne; Charles Davidson, Esq. Civil Service; Major H. T. Roberts, Bengal Army; Messrs. Thomas Yule, E. Marriott, Thomas McMahon, and C. C. Dunbar, Cadets; Messrs. A. B. French and John Barnes, Free Merchants; Master John Davidson; Master H. W. Roberts.

From Madras:—Captain L. Strange; Lieutenant F. Minchin, B. N. I.; Mr. Jones, Cadet; Doctor Sutton.

On the 15th April, in Lat. 2° 31' N. and Long. 18° 22' W. the Commander of the Clydesdale sent a boat on board H. M. Ship Warspite, bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral Gage, on his passage to take the command on the Indian Station, to touch at the Cape—would reach about the 20th or 23d of May—sailed from Portsmouth 3d of March.

On the 3d July, the Hercules in coming out of Cheduba Roads, discovered a dangerous Sunken Rock, with breakers on it, nearly level with the surface of the water—the Ship then in four fathoms of water. The Rock bearing S. W., distant quarter of a mile, Three Islands N. W. b. W., distant about 5 miles, and Foul Island S. b. E. ¼ E. distant about 19 miles.

Per Brig Macauley, from Madras:—Mr. D. G. W. Paterson, 16th B. N. I.

Departures.—None.

The Ship Shaw Byramgore, H. W. Beyts, for Bombay and Mauritius, is expected to sail shortly.

The undermentioned vessels gone to sea; viz.
July 12. Hero of Malown.
July 13. Caroline and Dunvegan Castle.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—July 20, Ship Bengal Merchant, Captain H. Hutchinson, from Rangoon the 25th May and Acheen 27th June.

Do. Ship John Adam, Captain Charles Dew, from Rangoon the 3d May and Mergui 1st june.

Departures.—July 17, Ship Susan, Captain G. Stoddart, for Calcutta.

Do. Brig Pheasant, Captain E. Paglar, for Calcutta. 19, Ship Euphrates, Captain G. Scott, for Calcatta.

Do. Brig Sylph, Captain Owen, for Acheen and Penang.

Do. Bark David Malcolm, Captain W. M. Hanwell, for Masulipatam.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

Births.—At Dapoolie, on the 11th July, the Lady of Colonel Kingston Egan, of a Daughter.

At Byculla, on the morning of Wednesday the 2d Instant, the Lady of L. R. Reid, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

Death.—On Sunday, the 30th of July, at the House of Lieut. Colonel Leighton, after a short illness, Miss Hannah Maria Holland, aged 16 years, much regretted.

CALCUTTA.

Marriages.—At Calcutta, on the 10th July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales, A. M. Senior Chaplain, Mr. Abraham Pratt, to Mrs. A. Desmond, Widow.

At Calcutta, on Friday last, the 14th July, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Rabeholm, to Miss Sarah Ruff.

At Calcutta, on the 18th April, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Young, Mr. Edward Templer, to Mrs. W. H. Payne.

On the 12th July, by the Reverend Mr. Morton, Francis William, youngest Son of Dr. Durand, Dean of Guernsey, to Elizabeth Theresa, fifth Daughter of J. A. Savi, Esq. of Moisgunge Kishnaghur.

Births.—At Calcutta, on the 11th July, Mrs. R. A. J. Roe, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 11 July, in the Circular Road, the Lady of Mr. J. Cox, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 12th July, Mrs. John Moore, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 12th July, Mrs. Von Lintzgy, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 14th July, the Lady of Martin Petrie, Esq. of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on the 12th July, the Wife of Mr. A. Marr, Gardner to the Governor General, of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 7th July, the Lady of Captain Shuldham, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, of a Daughter.

At Dacca, on the 11th July, the Lady of G. G. Wiguelin, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Agra, on the 30th June, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel John Delamain, 58th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Kamptee, on the 9th June, the Lady of Captain Hunter, Deputy Adjutant General of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, of a Daughter.

At Tranquebar, on the 24th June, the Lady of Captain J. Smith, 4th N. V. B., of a Son.

At Vellore, on the 23d June, the Wife of Thomas Howard, Store Serjeant, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 17th July, Mrs. Hooper, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 18th July, Mrs. David Staig, of a Son.

At Allipore, on the morning of the 15th July, the Lady of C. R. Barwell, Esq. of a Son.

At Lollgunge, Singhea, on the 7th July, the Lady of H. Fitzgerald, Esq. of a Daughter.

Deaths.—At Calcutta, on the 11th July, Mary, the infant Daughter of the Reverend James Hill, of the Union Chapel, aged 8 months and 10 days.

At Howrah, on the 14th July, Master John Mackenzie Ross, the Son of the late Captain Thomas Ross, of the Country Service, aged 17 years.

At Sulkea, on the 29th June, Master John Tomkyns, aged 12 years and 7 months.

At Kaurnal, on the 26th June, Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Gall, of the 8th Light Cavalry.

At Benares, on the 5th July, Henry Cox Row, the infant Son of John Row, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.

At Masulipatam, on Wednesday, the 21st June, Mr. Conductor John Cannah.

At Calcutta, on Sunday morning the 16th July, of the Arracan Fever, Mr. Joseph Pereira, aged 26 years.

MADRAS.

Marriage.—On the 3d inst., at Trichinopoly, by the Rev. Mr. Wright, B. A. Captain E. A. M'Curdy, to Eliza, second daughter of Major General H. Hall, Commanding the Southern Division of the Army.

Birth. At Tranquebar, on the 13th inst. the Lady of Captain G. Hutchison, Trichinopoly Light Infantry of a Son.

Deaths. At Bolarum, at the House of Dr. Meikle, on the 6th Instant, where he had gone for change of air, Captain P. Browne, of the 2d Madras European Regiment and Paymaster of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Calcutta, July 12, 1826.	SELL.
Prem. 28 4 *Remittable Loans 6 per Cent.*	27 8 Prem
Disct. 0 12 5 *per Cent. Loan of 1822-23.*	1 4 Disct
Prem. 0 0 *New 5 per Cent. Loan*	0 4 Do.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

	Per Ct.
Ditto on Government and Salary Bills	5
Discount on Private Bills	7
Interest on Loans on Deposit	7

BANK SHARES—Premium, 5,600 to 5,450.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	SELL.
2 *a* 2½ *On London 6 Months sight per Sa.* Rs.	2 ½ *a* 2 ½
On Bombay 30 Days Ditto....per 100 *Bombay Rs.*	98
On Madras ditto do. 92 *a* 96 *Sa. Rs. per* 100 *Mad. Rs.*	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	207	8 *a*	208	0	*per* 100
Silver 5 Francs Piece	190	4 *a*	190	8	*per* 100
Dubloons	30	8 *a*	31	8	Each.
Joes, or Pezas,	17	8 *a*	18	0	Each.
Sovereigns	10	4 *a*	10	8	Each.
Bank of England Notes	10	4 *a*	10	12	Each.
Louis D'Ors	0	4 *a*	8	8	Each.
Dutch Ducats	4	4 *a*	4	12	Each.
Star Pagodas	3	6 *a*	3	7	Each.

By yesterday's Report we learn the arrival of the *Circassian*, Free Trader, Captain G. R. Douthwaite from London the 9th February, Madeira 14th of March, and Madras the 6th of July. Among her passengers we perceive the Governor of Pondichery, and his Lady.

[*Bengal Hur. July* 13.

Opium Sale.—At the sale of Honourable Company's Malwah Opium, which took place on Saturday at the Exchange Rooms, 1500 chests were disposed of—the average price was Rs. 1418—the highest being 1515—the lowest 1355.—*John Bull.*

[*Bengal Hur. July* 19.

EUROPE.

SIEGE OF MISSOLONGHI.

The following is a journal of the siege of Missolonghi, from the *Hellenic Chronicle* of Missolonghi:—

Dec. 10.—Yesterday the enemy plied us with their cannons and mortars for a part of the day. We had two women killed. To-day two men, having gone to fetch water from the spring of Kelino Dari were killed by the Turks. Upon this General Lambvos-Beycos made a sortie at the head of a detachment with Captain Athanasius and his brave companions, who attacked the Turks, beat, after an engagement of five hours, killed a great number, and returned into the city at sunset loaded with spoil. When the night came on the sea suddenly appeared illuminated, and a hollow noise came from that quarter—which increased to such a degree that we were led to suspect that the Greek fleet was engaged with the Turks.

12th.—To-day intelligence was received in the port that Admiral Miaulis had dispersed and put to flight a division of Ottoman fleet, which was cruising between Clarence and Zante. The waves at this moment throw the wrecks on our shores, and thus confirm the information which we had received. The enemy re-opened a furious fire from his batteries at the moment when the naval engagement took place---throwing showers of bombs upon the town without a moment's intermission. Two of our soldiers were wounded and a workman was killed. At sunset we could descry the remains of the Turkish fleet manœuvring between Cape Papa and Cape Cadima.

13th.—Two hours before day-break the Turks renewed the fire from their batteries, and our soldiers making a sortie attacked the second parallel with a fire of musquetry, which a heavy shower of rain obliged them to discontinue at mid-day.

14th.—The usual cannonade began again at mid-day. The Turkish squadron is out of sight, and lies at anchor in the roads of Patras. We have received intelligence from the defile of the Isthmus, from which it appears that Nicetas has beaten and destroyed several Egyptian parties scattered about through the Peloponnesus.

15th.—Five of the enemy's vessels of war are in sight. The weather is rainy, and the fire of the enemy's batteries has ceased.

16th.—We celebrated to day the festival of St. Andrew—the saint whose name our brav *Navarque* (Admiral) Mianlis bears. Joseph, Bisnop of Rogous, celebrated divine service amid the bombs with which the enemy endeavored to impede it.

17th.—A vessel of war belonging to the enemy approached the fort of Vasilades which opened a cannonade upon her, when one of our vessels sailed out, succeeded in approaching her, and shattered her helm with the first shot. The Turkish vessel became water logged, but the five frigates coming to her assistance saved the crew: and after trying in vain to raise the vessel, at last set her on fire. The fire of our batteries was kept up the whole night, and all the 18th, 19th, 20th. We have to regret the loss of our, worthy Secretary, General John Scandalides de Tessalonica who is just dead.

21st.—The fire of our batteries was kept up all this day, as well as the 22d and 23d. At mid-day on the 23d, the fire of the Turks having ceased, we saw behind the battery nearest to the town, a priest, two women, several men, and some children, their prisoners, whom they had spitted, and were now roasting at a slow fire. They placed these wretched beings at the head of their batteries as a sort of trophy. And will Europe hear of such an atrocity with indifference? These unfortunate persons had been taken in an excursion made by them into the canton of Venetiko. Heavens! what have we done to be [illegible] deserted by Christendom, to be thus abandoned to the ferocity of a race so barbarous?

24th, 25th, 26th.—The fire continues from the batteries. Ibrahim Pacha has landed upon our territories. Yesterday, for the first time, we saw ourselves opposed to the Egyptian hordes, commanded by French officers. We have no longer to contend with bands of Albanians Kersales, Asiatics, Cossacks of the Danube, who, till this period, have been our besiegers, but with regular troops. They landed at Krionero, near Mount Calas, to the number of 4,000, and our town alredy resounds with the noise of the drums, and warlike instruments of these barbarians, conducted by French officers, or rather by men without a country, who have been seduced by the generals, paid by the satrap of Egypt. The direction and command of the batteries was immediately given up to them, and time will shew what they are capable of doing. France has given the first impulse to science and learning; France has been the cradle of the civilization of the world; France now sends her officers to direct against the unfortunate Christians of Greece, bands issuing from Ethiopia, Nubia, and the interior of Africa.

27th.—The French officers commanding the Egyptians made their troops perform that exercise in sight of the town. The enemy's fleet is cruising between Capes Papa and Vasilades. At 2 p. m. the French artillerymen opened their fire.

28th.—Only two vessels of war are in sight. We can now say with truth, that we are besieged by all that is criminal and impious in Africa, Asia, and Europe.

29th.—The enemy's vessels are at anchor in front of the harbour of Troullidas. On the land side the enemy remains quiet. The Egyptians seems to have separate quarters from those of the Ottoman troops.

30th.—The enemy continue quiet. At midnigh they advanced on the second parallel, and fired a few shots with their small arms, to which we replied.

31st.—A cannonade and bombardment at intervals.

Jan. 1, 1826.—The fire of small arms recommenced on the second parallel. At midnight a cannonade and bombardment, and two of our men killed. Our soldiers were desirous of making a sortie, and, on their being permitted to do so, a serious engagement took place. The Turks suffered a considerable loss, and our brave fellows re-entered the town loaded with booty. We learn that the troops of Ibrahim are preparing to attack the place by assault. Our brave fellows are impatient to come to the proof with these Gallo Egyptians.—

2d and 3d.—The enemy has employed both horizontal and *ricochet* firing agiast us, but without success. We can see them preparing fascines and other materials for filling the diches. We are prepared for it.

4th.—A continual bombardment and cannonade. The sea is open. We receive frequent reinforcements. The enemy's army keeps us on the alert night and day.

5th.—We celebrated to-day the festival of Christmas (according to the Greek reckoning) and the anniversary of the victory which we gained three years ago at this season over the troops of Omer Pacha. The ringing of bells and the firing of cannon announced this solemnity to us. At ten A. M. the Egyptians, with their French commanders, came and manœuvred within call, and they may have heard such anathemas as the following from the tops of the ramparts:—"Filthy scum.—refuse of France—cowardly deserters of the faith of your fathers and your country---you who instruct slaves in the art of butchery, come and receive the reward due to your apostacy." At sun-set the bombardment was renewed.

6th.—Two of the enemy's golettas appear at the entrance of the roads; but are soon removed by the fire of Fort Vasilades.

7th.—The Gallo-Egyptians have just been put in possession of the batteries which had previously been occupied by the Asiatics. Eleven of our soldiers seeing some camels carrying ammunition and approaching our batteries, went out and succeeded in carrying off eight of them. They were pursued by a fire of small arms, but none of them were wounded, and they returned with their capture. Towards evening an obus from our batteries was so well directed that it set fire to a powder magazine of the Turks.

8th.—A deserter from the Egyptian army informs us, that a Capidgi-baschi had arrived with a commission to cut off Redschid-Pacha's head, and that the greater part of the Asiatics had disbanded on this news. Ibrahim Pacha is entrusted, in the the character of Generalissimo, with the chief command both by land and sea. This army is composed of 8,000 Africans and 7,500 Osmanlis, who are in want of provisions. The Sultan has just sent Ibram a present of 120 horses. Redschid Pacha had not been decapitated at the time that the deserter left the camp. He will therefore have had the mortification to see his enemy thus loaded with honours and presents.

9th.—The Gallo-Egyptians are almost the only troops who remain before Missolonghi; they cannonade and bombard us. Our town is overwhelmed with showers of bombs and balls; but it will not surrender on that account.

10th.—A heavy shower has silenced the fire of the enemy. The sea is quite open, and we receive assistance and reinforcements. It is impossible that the Egyptian army should attempt any enterprise.—(*Extracted from the Helenic Chronicle of Missolonghi from No.* 96 *to No.* 103.)—*British Press March* 9.

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *PROPRIETORS*, by J. F. De Jesus, in MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the Printer who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH AUGUST 1826

TO MALACHI MALAGROWTHER, ESQ.

WAVERLEY HONOUR, FEB. 28, 1826.

MY DEAR COUSIN,—Distant as our relationship is I can never hesitate to acknowledge it, out of respect to that illustrious persons whom fame reports to be our common progenitor.

I thank you for sending me a copy of your "Thoughts on the proposed Change of our Currency, and other late Alterations, as they affect, or are intended to affect, the *Kingdom of Scotland*," and I hope you will take, in good part, the criticism which I cannot, I own, repress on this production.

I never cease to feel a deep interest in every thing that relates to Scotland. I have Scotch blood in my veins, derived from my grandmother, the celebrated Rose Bradwardine; and by the increase of manufactures and the improvements of agriculture, the estate of Tully Veolan, which I derive from her, gives me a still more substantial claim to concern myself in Scottish affairs.

I, therefore, need, I hope, make no apology for the following observations, which, as a *Briton*, deriving my blood from the Caledonians and the Saxons, and possessing property both in Scotland and England, I think myself not merely justified, but, in honour and conscience, obliged to make.

I need not tell *you* that the remoteness of our relationship, and our residence (to say nothing of *principles*) has precluded any acquaintance between me and the Malagrowthers, but I confess that I am surprised, as well as concerned, to find in you so little resemblance to our common parent.

He was not only one of the ablest men of his day in all the walks of literature, but he sweetened even the bitter cup of politics with candour and good humour, and, in all the ordinary intercourses of life, was cheerful, friendly, right-headed, and, above all, right-hearted. You, on the contrary, make it your boast that you are poor and peevish—a growler by profession—one who suffers under a chronic jaundice—and I fear that, in addition to the amiable picture which you thus draw of yourself, it may be shown that your reasoning is no better than your temper, and that, to borrow poor Sheridan's elaborate sarcasm, you draw on your fancy for your facts, and on your memory for your jokes.

It is not the least proof of how much you degenerate from the good taste of your illustrious progenitor, that you have thought the peevishness, which might be excused in the hasty columns of a newspaper, worth preserving in the

It is to this pamphlet that I mean to apply my observations; and I shall begin with its title-page, for I think you have fallen into the ominous misfortune of stumbling at the threshold.

The object of your pamphlet, is, as this title-page informs us, to complain of the "proposed change of currency, and other late alterations, as they affect or are intended to affect, the *Kingdom of Scotland*;" and, in the course of your letter, you ridicule and revile all such alterations as either silly or insulting attempts to establish a system of assimilation and uniformity in law, revenue, and commercial finance, between Scotland and England.

Now, Sir, this too candid title page-advances a radical error, which pervades your whole letter—*the kingdom of Scotland!* If Scotland were indeed a *kingdom*—a separate and independent sovereignty—the question of uniformity & assimilation might be open to *some*, though certainly not to *all*, the observations you make, but, as the case happens to be, you have mistaken *Sister Peg*, (as you elsewhere are pleased to designate the proud Caledonia) for *Queen Margaret*, and your prognostics, allow me to say, are just of the same force as the opinion of the Empiric, who, having been consulted (in that peculiar mode which was the fashion of his day), on a case which he supposed to be that of a Lady, was so unlucky as to pronounce that a Doctor of Divinity was pregnant, and to prescribe for his reverence certain means and medicaments, altogether unsuitable to the real state of the affair.

You mention in your letter, that you had heard, from your grandfather, of a certain old treaty, called the treaty of Union, and you profess a hope that this obsolete document may even yet be discovered and exhibited in the Museum of Scottish Antiquities.

You need scarcely have told us, that you had never seen this treaty. Every page of your letter, from the title to the colophon, exhibits a happy ignorance both of its enactments and its spirit, but as I have had the good fortune to meet with a copy of this recondite document, I can take upon myself to inform you, that, somewhere about the year 1707, Scotland ceased to be a *kingdom*, as also did England, and the separate nationalities of each were merged in the Imperial name and sovereignty of Great Britain; and I think that your idea of a UNION, which was not lead to assimilation of laws and manners and to identify of feelings and interests, might be expected to have occurred to the blundering brains of Paddy Blake, rather than to the precise and dialectic frame of mind to which the Malagrowthers lay claim.

In most *unions* the bride is expected to assume the name, share of fortunes, and assimilate with the manners, of the husband. Your notion of what was to be expected from Scotland, on her union with England, seems on the contrary, to be like that which your renowned relative, Sir Mungo, entertained of Mrs. Martha Traphois, when she condescended to intermarry with Mr. Ritchie Moniplies. "It seems to me," said the Knight, "that this bride of yours is like to be *master* and *mair* in the conjugal state."

To this little error of your title-page, relative to the KINGDOM of Scotland, you subjoin a scrap of Latin not much more fortunate.—

"Ergo, Caledonia, nomen inane, vale!"

By this motto you must, I suppose, mean that the late and present measures of the Government have reduced your *kingdom* of Scotland to the state of pitiable desertion which that quotation implies.

Now, Sir, as the quotation seems to be of no very modern date, (though it certainly does not belong to classical times) it follows that Ministers, according to your own shewing, are only bringing back Scotland to her pristine state; but moreover, you will admit that nothing has been, in past times, more frequent than a Scotchman's bidding farewell to his country—"*Inanitatis causa.*" Let me, however, add, that some of the very measures of which you complain, have tended very much to produce a happier state of things—to substitute wealth and plenty for the said inanity, and the power of living comfortably at home, to the necessity of bidding "*farewell to Caledonia!*"

I have dwelt a little longer on your title-page than perhaps might have been expected; but I am a literary physiognomist, and I thought I saw in the features of your frontispiece, strong characteristics of what was to follow.

If, in consideration of these objections, you should be inclined to alter the title-page of a second edition, I would beg to submit, as an example, not unsuited to the contents of your pamphlet, that curious tract mentioned in the *Bride of Lammermuir*, "*Scott of Scot*-starvit's *staggering state of Scotch Statesmen.*

I shall now proceed to observe on the successive points of your letter itself.

You begin by complaining of alterations of the *law*, and you expend ten pages in condemning all such innovations in the lump. You complain that the English, so averse to any inroad on their own habits, are yet willing enough to impose them on their neighbours, and "*like the Friars in the Duenna*, the English Monks of the law will tolerate in their lay brethren of the North" institutions which the English entertain for theirs.

I don't exactly see the drift of this allusion. In the *Duenna*, if I recollect aright, the Monks *denied* to the lay brother a participation in their luxury, whereas your meaning seems to be, that the perverse generosity of the English endeavours to cram these good things down the throats of the reluctant Scotch.

The illustration must, I think, be admitted to be a blunder.

You are very grateful that this spirit of innovation was not applied to Scotland for the first fifty years of the last century; but you are grateful, not so much to the Ministers and Statesmen of those days, as to the "*edges of the Scotch claymores*," to which, with rather less loyalty than belongs to your family, you are pleased to allude.

I shall not stop to inquire whether the *edges of a claymore* is a good argument in a question of legal improvement or civil administration, nor will I retort that if *claymores* had *edges* at Preston-pans *bayonets* had *points* at Culloden; but I will say, that if you meant to excite our sympathy, and to conciliate our good will, towards Scotland, you take a strange mode of doing so by reminding us of her rebellions, at once so silly and so atrocious, and by referring, *as the chosen and regretted period of national happiness*, to those fifty years, during which Scotland was, in the opinion of all mankind (except Malachi Malagrowther) impoverished and disgraced by disaffection and political bigotry, by tumults against the laws, and by insurrections against the liberties of the land.

But allow me to acquaint you, that your *minatory* allusion is historically false; for the year 1725, just in the middle of that period in which you think your claymores were so influential, one of the first, the greatest, and the most offensive, of our modern innovations, was effected by the Act for Disarming the Highlands.

This Act, I admit, shewed that we thought your claymores dangerous implements, but it shewed, also, that they did not deter the Imperial Parliament from doing its duty by Scotland and by the Empire.

But if the claymores saved your beloved country from innovation during the first half of the century, contempt, you say, secured her during the last.

"Neglected as she was, and perhaps because she was neglected, Scotland, *during the space from the close of the American War to the present day*, has increased her prosperity in a ratio *more than five times greater* than that of England."

Such are your own words, such your unequivocal admission *down to the present day too!!!* Scotland has gone on improving, in a five-fold ratio, for fifty years, *down to the present day*, and yet the first part of your letter is full of *complaints* of innovations made within the last five and twenty years, and I will add, what you omit, that, *during the whole of that period*, innovations have been gradually, but steadily, in progress. No year has passed without some moral approximation of Scotland and England, and the result is—National degradation? Public distress? Retrogradation in wealth, happiness, and honour?—No—but a FIVE-FOLD *increase in every species of prosperity!*

You are a cynical creature, Malachi, but your disposition to *truth* is stronger even than your bile, and forces itself through the melancholy mist in which a fit of ill humour has shrouded your intellect.

Again—after denouncing all the alterations which, during the last 20 years, have taken place in the law in Scotland as "*the wanton inroads of every juvenile statesman*"—as the "*manglings of junior students in a common dissecting room*"—as, in short, "*experimenta in corpore vili*"—you, the very next moment, like a vicious cow kick down your own pail, and, with the same inconsistent candour which I have just remarked upon, you proceed to contradict, even in terms, every syllable you have written.

"I do not mean to dispute," you say, "that *much alteration* was NECESSARY in our laws, and that much benefit has followed many of the great changes which have taken place. I do not mean to deprecate a gradual approach to the English system, especially in commercial law. The Jury Court, for example, was a fair experiment, in my opinion, cautiously introduced as such, and placed under such regulations as might best assimilate its forms with those of existing Supreme Court."

Could there be, I ask—supposing that Mr. Malachi Malagrowther be a person of authority—could there be a more direct approval of what had been done, or a stronger encouragement to proceed in so *beneficial a course*, than the above quoted sentence affords?

But although you are obliged to admit (rather reluctantly I allow, and something in the style of Bullcalf) that the measures themselves have been right and beneficial, you complain that they were not introduced by the *proper persons*. You admit that the hagis is excellent, and the cock-a-leekie as good, as that of which King James and Sir Mungo partook at Castle-Collop*; but it quite turns your stomach to think that they were not prepared by a genuine Scotch cook. Such nicety methinks "savours of fastidious," and if he [illegible] had studied the Scotch palate with such nice discrimination and such complete success; but I take leave to inform you that your fact is unfounded. As you affect never to have seen the Treaty of Union, it is probable that you have no great acquaintance with the Statute Book, and I shall therefore, not refer you to that volume, more formidable than that of the *wizard Scott*, but there are some less recondite sources of information to which I may venture to allude.

I have now before me, in the *Edinburgh Annual Register* of 1808, an essay, entitled "A View of the changes proposed and adopted in the administration of justice in Scotland." This paper has been attributed to our excellent friend *Sir Walter Scott* and if you had consulted it you would, I think, have avoided some of the errors into which you have fallen; for instance, from it you might have learned that the first "serious alteration" in the constitution of the Scotch Courts was made in 1724, in that first Utopian period during which you imagine that the "*claymore's edge*" kept innovation at a distance, viz. the Act which prohibited the future nomination of extraordinary Lords of Session. The author of the essay does not state who the propounder of the measure was, but I can inform you that it was Mr. Duncan Forbes, one of those eminent men on whom Scotland may justly pride herself.

——Clarum et venerabile nomen
Gentibus, et vestræ multum quod proderat urbi.

The next serious alteration appears to have been in that *second* Utopian period of yours immediately following the American war, when, Sir Walter Scott tells us that—not an *Englishman*—not a young *State Surgeon*—but Sir Ilay Campbell, a Scotchman—a Scotch lawyer—nay, Lord Advocate, and finally Lord President, of Scotland, introduced an important measure of this nature; and Sir Walter proceeds to inform us, that a few years after (all within the same Utopian period) Lord Swinton, not merely a Scotchman, but a Scotch Judge, made "in a work of great learning and uncommon merit," several of those very proposals, whose adoption Sir Walter seems to recommend, but of which you, on the other hand, highly disapprove. I trust I may be forgiven if, on such a subject, I agree with Sir Walter Scott rather than with Mr. Malachi Malagrowther.

These proposals of Sir Ilay Campbell and Lord Swinton, appear to have been the foundation of the measures for improving the Scotch Courts proposed by the Whig Administration in 1807. I grieve at being obliged to confess, that these measures were proposed by an *Englishman*—not, however, a *young state surgeon* as you apprehend, but, by Lord Grenville, then *Prime Minister*, who probably thought, that in dedicating his great station and valuable time to the conduct of these measures, he was paying a due respect to the importance of the subject, and the feelings of the Scottish people. But, although Lord Grenville introduced them, is it possible that you can be ignorant that they were suggested, prepared, dicussed, and approved, by the Scotch part of the Administration; and that, although there was a considerable difference of opinion in Scotland, on the subject, it *was* a division of opinion, and that if it was opposed by Scotchmen, it was by Scotchmen also that it was suggested and advocated?

What followed? When the present Administration (for I agree with you, that the Administration of to-day may be looked upon as essentially the same) succeeded the Whigs, they found that all parties in Scotland were agreed that, after what had passed, something must be done.

For this purpose two Commissions have been successively appointed to inquire into the possible improvement of the Scottish law. You would hardly, I suppose, have had these great and intricate questions decided without some previous inquiry, yet, in the bitterness of your wrath against the Ministers, you complain, like Queen Catherine, that

——There have been *Commissions.*
Sent down amongst them which have flawed the heart
Of all their *loyalties.*

I had never before heard that this Commission was unpopular in Scotland, and I cannot but think the *loyalty* which could be shaken, as yours seem to have been, by such a measure, was, like your plaids, loosely worn, and easily cast off. In fact, I believe that the principles on which the first, Commission was framed, and the spirit with which it was actuated, were perfectly satisfactory to Scotland in general. I know that it included some of the most venerable names in your country, and the report (besides the great ability, moderation, and judgment, with which it was drawn up) has also, in my eyes, another pledge that it contained nothing injurious to the feelings, or detrimental to the interest of Scotland, viz.—that it was compiled by the hand, and attested by the signature, of *Sir Walter Scott*; whom the Commissioners (with the very reverse of the spirit you impute to them) had appointed Clerk of the Commission. So much for this first assault on your national Institu-

was composed "(if Scotchmen *must need be* "employed) of those who had been too long "estranged from the study of Scottish law to "retain any accurate recollection of the "abstruse science, or any decided partiality "for its technical forms." And you further intimate with corresponding indignation, that "the opinion of the Scotch *Lawyers*, nay, of "the Scotch *Judges* have been something too "much neglected and controuled in the "course of these important changes. in which "methinks they ought to have had a primary "voice."

This is rather an unlucky series of assertion as regards the *matter of fact*. I have shewn you that we have Sir W. Scott's evidence of the propriety of the selection and proceedings of the *first* Commissioners. Now let us see whether we have not even stronger evidence of the propriety of the *second*—the Commissioners named in which were the Lord President, Lord Justice Clerk, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Pitmilly, and Lord Gilles, and Mr. Baron Hume, all *Scotch Judges* of the greatest reputation and talents, to whom were added the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor General, and Mr. Cranstoun, three eminent *Scotch lawyers*, the Professor of Scotch Law in the University of Edinburgh, and the Deputy Keeper of the Signet in Scotland; and, further, (making up a number sufficient to supply information, but not to sway decisions), two English Masters in Chancery and two eminent English Barristers.

How this roll of names accords with your statement of the neglect shewn in these proceedings to *Scotch Lawyers and Judges*, you must explain—I cannot.

I am not ignorant that few Sessions of Parliament have passed without some attempts at further innovation; but who have been the innovators? A pack of giddy young Englishmen, as you would have us believe? Whether the gentlemen be giddy or young I will not venture to pronounce; but as to being *Englishmen*—which is the real *gravamen* of your charge—they are undoubtedly, every mother's soul of them, as genuine Scots as Malachi Malagrowther himself. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Abercromby, Mr. Peter Grant, Sir Ronald Fergusson, and Lord Archibald Hamilton; have been the stirrers or supporters of most of those questions; and by whom have they been opposed? Undoubtedly by many respectable Scotch Members, but most powerfully by the English Ministers. If, as you seem to complain, a new Scotch Jury Bill was, after much difficulty and discussion, passed, what were the facts as to that Bill? It was introduced in what was thought a very imperfect and injurious form, by a *Scotch* Lawyer in the House of Commons, and supported by all

* Vide "The Fortunes of Nigel," vol. 3, ad, finem.

that call themselves Scotch Patriots; and it was so pertinaciously pressed, that to prevent mischief, the Scottish Members of the Government were obliged to take it into their own hands, and it was finally carried through the Lords by the Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, and through the Lower House by the Lord Advocate; so that, whether the Bill be good or bad (on which point Mr. M'Wheeble, our hereditary factor at Tully Voelan, has not yet made up his mind), it is evident, cousin Malachi, that you have to thank or to blame your own countrymen for it. What then, I ask, is the pretence for the outcry and clamour which you make, and, what is worse, which you endeavour to excite, that Scotland is maltreated and degraded into "a kind of experimental farm," upon which every *English* quack is encouraged to practice his theories?

I have shown, out of your own mouth, that whatever changes have been made are beneficial; that the quackery of experimentalists has been successfully resisted, and that in all cases the opinions and feelings of the Scottish Nation, represented by the Scottish gentry, have been, not merely consulted, but deferred to; and I think I may conclude in the dictum of our relative, Lord Keeper Ashton (as reported in 2d Tales of my Landlord, p. 25.) "That these mutations are *no new sights* in Scotland, and had been witnessed long before the time of this satirical author."

I now proceed to your next grievance.

The Boards of Excise and Customs in Ireland and Scotland have been, it seems, amalgamated with the respective English Boards, and Imperial Departments have been thus created for the management of the Imperial revenue. This to Scotland, is, in your opinion, not only an *injury* but an *insult*. The Malagrowthers are, I readily believe, more sensitive to points of honour, than practised in collecting revenues, and your little mistakes upon this head are, therefore, the less surprising. Your national prejudices, and perhaps some distant prospect of a Commissionership for yourself, your son or some of your cousins (on the Malagrowther side), prevent, it seems, your discovering any other cause for this arrangement, than that the Irish Board was abolished for mal-practices, and that the Scotch Board was abolished for "the sake of *uniformity*, to keep them company;" and you illustrate this by a facetious anecdote of Lord Strathmore's bailiff, who, having put a a malefactor into a pair of stocks, that stood at one side of a formal court-yard in the castle of Glammis, hired an innocent Sawney to fill, for *uniformity sake*, another pair of stocks, which had been (also for uniformity), placed on the other side of the said yard.

The story is a pleasant one, and not the less amusing for being nothing to the purpose.

In the first place, I deny that the change in the administration of the Revenue was made on account of *misconduct* in the provincial Boards. It was framed on a general principle, that as the Revenue to be collected by *one* [illegible] to be managed by *one undivided* department; and as one Board of Treasury had the supreme control and direction of the whole, it was alike absurd and inconvenient that its powers should be exercised, or, I should rather say, *perverted*, by three different and often conflicting system of administration.

As you have a taste for old stories, and seem to like them, as one does cheese or game, the better for being a little *stale*, I shall venture to conform myself to your taste, by suggesting, that your idea of having besides a great Board in London, to manage the great imperial revenue, a little Board in Scotland to manage the Scottish modicum, is like that of the over-considerate gentleman who provided a large hole for the passage of his great cat, and a small hole for the accommodation of his little cat! Even Mr. Malagrowther himself will, I think confess that it is not likely to be conducive, either to convenience or economy, to have three holes on the Treasury door.

But if I admit, that in the course of the investigation which preceded this arangement some irregularities in the Irish revenue were detected, I am sorry to be obliged to add, that abuses at least as serious had been, not very long before, discovered in Scotland. Are you ignorant, my cynical Cousin, that in the year 1809 three Members of one of your Scotch Boards were removed for official impropriety? I do not know to what extent either the Scotch or the Irish officers were blameable; I only state the fact to disprove the whole of your reasoning, and to show, that if the bailiff of Lord Strathmore had been the justiciar of these delinquents, he would, in the first instance, have had to put *your own countrymen in the stocks*, and to have kept them there a pretty long while before Ireland had furnished *her* quota to the uniformity of the Castle of Glammis.

I am very sorry to observe that you do not confine your misrepresentation of this point to mere jocularity. You state that Scotland was included in this arrangement because the Government *durst* not attempt it on Ireland alone. The Irish, it seems, wished for a companion in their misery; and "this gratification of his humours was gained," you say, "by Pat's being *up with the pike* and shillelah on any and no occasion."

This Malachi, I take leave to say, is sharper than even "*the edge of the claymore*." *That* has been in its sheath for near a century. It is little more than 20 years since the Irish pike was red with rebellion and massacre. It is barely as many months since it has been dyed in mid-night assassination. Good God! Cousin, what were you thinking of, when you allowed your pen, or even your mind, to wander into such perilous pleasantries—but, after all your fun and fury, what is the real amount of the change either in Ireland or Scotland? Why no more than this—Instead of separate and independent Provincial Boards, standing Committees of the Imperial Board are resident in Dublin and Edinburgh, who do more business than of old, and at half the expense.

The ports of Glasgow, Belfast, and Liverpool, are within 24 hours sail of each other—they trade in the same articles—yet in each they collect revenues for one common Exchequer—yet in each the business was conducted on systems wholly different in principle and in practice. Baillie Jarvie complained, even in his day, of the Custom-house officers, "who went about on the quay, "plaguing folk about permits and dockits, and all that *vexatious* trade," and I can scarcely think that any of his descendants, (one of whom I hear, represents a neighbouring district of Burghs in Parliament,) will agree with you in thinking that the *dignity* of Scotland requires that Trade should be taxed to the amount of 12,000*l.* per annum, for the high privilege of being puzzled by three codes of laws, embarrassed by three systems of regulations, and plagued by three tribes of officers; went that very treaty of Union (of which you happen to be so strangely and so unfortunately ignorant) provides especially that "all laws concerning *regulations of trade custom and excise*, shall be, after the Union, the same in England and Scotland. "One indeed, can only wonder, that, in the teeth of the laws and of common sense, such anomalis should have been tolerated so long.

In the same spirit in which you lament over the impaired *dignity* of Scotland, in being obliged to content herself with *three* Commissioners of Excise instead of *five*, you cast some "longing, lingering looks" towards certain other convenient retreats, in which the *dignity* of Scotland loved to nestle her unfledged offspring, but which the hand of that *durus arator* —the economical reformer—has despoiled,

"——— at illa
"Flet noctem saxoque sedens miserabile carmen
Integrat, et mœstis late loca quœstibus implet."

You are too well read in the erudite tomes of Mr. Josephus, Miller, not to know that I have authority for this allusion to a Caledonian nightingale. A Scotch gentleman having asserted that these birds were not to be found beyond the Tweed, assured the company this was an error, for that he himself had often seen the nocturnal songster, which he described as begin about the size of a small goose, having little red eyes, and a hooked beak, and delighting to sing all night out of an old ivy bush, *whoo, whoo, whoo!*

Now, hark! how the Scottish Philomel wails for her [illegible] to reductions and abolitions "of public offices required for the good of the "state at large, but which must affect materially "the *condition* and even the *respectability* of our *overburdened aristocracy*."

Indeed, Cousin, I may say with honest *Stephano*, "You are in your fit now, and your talk is not after the wisest;" for I fancy you will not meet much countenance in this comfortable theory of yours, that public employments are instituted, not for the use of the public, but of the happy individuals capable of filling them, and that it is of no consequence what sums may be drawn from the pockets of the people, provided the *kith and kin* of the Malagrowthers are gratified and accommodated by a due share of the sum total.

Your notion of the *real utility* of a public office, reminds me of a circumstance which took place a few years ago in the House of Commons.

A worthy Scottish gentleman, well known to you and to me, was one evening endeavouring to move the compassion of the House with a lamentation very similar to yours, over the abolition of a certain class of offices in Scotland, and, amongst others, of *one* which he thought it almost treason and impiety to have abolished: "*abolished*," exclaimed the late Mr. Whitbread, "so far from this office being *abolished*, I apprehend it is actually filled at this moment with great credit to himself, and advantage to the public, by the honourable complainant himself." Aweel! rejoined the Caledonian, nothing disconcerted, aweel! I'll nae wrangle wi' ye about the office itself, but I say, the old salary is aboleeshed, and that's far waur!

But my letter grows too long, and I must, therefore, break off here, and postpone for a day or two, the observations which I have to make on the other topics of your pamphlet. *En attendant.*

I remain, dear Malachi, your affectionate Kinsman.

E. BRADWARDINE WAVERLEY.

Courier, March 6.

To MALACHI MALAGROWTHER, ESQ.

Letter II.

MY DEAR COUSIN,—I shall now proceed to consider what I take to be the great object, as it certainly was the immediate motive, of your publication; I mean the intention of the Government to endeavour to introduce a metalic currency in lieu of the small notes which now circulate in Scotland, to the exclusion of all gold coin.

You profess to have no skill in the theories of currency and credit, and you beg leave to consider the question in a purely *practical* view. I pretend to as little proficiency in that most abstruse science, and am as willing as you can be to consider it as a *practical* question; but I fear that we differ as to the meaning of the word *practical*; I think I can see that by a *practical* view, your really mean a view *narrowed* to the present and momentary state of things, and excluding all consideration of what has passed elsewhere, and of what may, at any future moment, occur in Scotland itself; and this I take to be the great error of those who call themselves *practical* men. They confine their observations to the *local spot* and the *present* day. He who thinks of *to-morrow* they call a *theorist*; if he looks to the next month he is a *speculatist*, but if he attempts to legislate for a year or two in advance he is deemed a perfect *visionary*; or, perhaps—the most injurious term the wit of the *practicals* can devise—even a *philosopher*!

But to proceed to our discussion—

I fear that in the very first line of your observations on this part of your subject you have fallen into a mishap, one of the most unlucky which could occur to a *practical* man—namely, a complete mistake as to the *matter of fact* on which you propose to lecture, which is, as you state it:—

"The business of extending to Scotland the "provisions of the Bill, prohibiting the issue "of notes under 5*l.* in *six months after the re*"*gulation shall be adopted in England.*"

And in a subsequent passage, you imply, that the effect on Scotland was *at first* intended to be *immediate*.

"Lord Lauderdale," you say, almost alone "interfered, and, to his infinite honour, pro"cured a *delay of six months* in the exten"sion of this Act—a sort of reprieve from the "Southern *jougs*."

Where you have found all these propositions, or any thing like them, I cannot guess. I live nearer to the seat of Government, and I never heard—never read of them. No human being, to my knowledge, except Malachi Malagrowther, has ever mentioned six, or any number of months. Lord Lauderdale's *infinite honour* must, therefore, stand on some other pedestal. The most that I can learn that his Lordship did was to give Lord Liverpool an opportunity of removing some of these misapprehensions, which, as the progress of truth is slow, were, I see, still in full force in Scotland at the date of your letter. The sum of what I can discover to have been said was, that measures would be brought forward hereafter for Ireland and Scotland, with *such limits as to time* as the *very different* positions of these countries from that of England might seem to require.

On this false scent, however, you run the rest of your course; but, at the conclusion of your letter, I find, to my utter surprize, the following postscript:—

"[illegible] tension of our precarious reprieve, and that our *six months* are to be extended to *six years*."

This postscript so alters the state of the case, so answers all the charges of *hasty* resolutions, *violent* changes, and *precipitate* attempts at assimilation, that I only wonder that, instead of adding such an explanation, you did not throw the letter itself into the fire, or that, at least, you did not imitate the candour of the writer of the story of my grandfather "*Waverley*," who honestly entitles the last chapter of his work, "*A Postscript which should have been a Preface.*

I have heard of a worthy Highland Gentleman, who having a favourite servant dangerously ill, sat down to write to the surgeon of the next town to desire his immediate attendance; but as the Laird was no very expert penman the poor patient happened to die during the concoction of the epistle. This event, of course, so changed the state of the case, that our intelligent friend thought right to add a postscript to say "Donald is dead, and you need not come"; and with this well considered missive, a messenger was dispatched to the Doctor's residence which luckily happened not to be above 20 miles off.

But, without dwelling further on the erroneous statement of your letter, and the inaccurate explanation of the postscript, let us suppose, as is I believe the fact, that the Government never for a moment contemplated any change with regard to Scotland, either *immediate*, or *within six months*, but merely expressed an opinion that some such measure as that which is to come into effect in England in three years, may be advantageous to Scotland at the end of six or seven. What then becomes of your favourite quotation of "experimentum in corpore vili," when it is clear that the *experiment* is to be first made upon honest John Bull himself, and that the operation is not even to be commenced in Scotland until it shall have been fully tried and absolutely completed in England?

I am a little at a loss how to correct the misinformation upon which this part of your letter is founded.

I hope you will not be angry if I say, that the errors into which your informant (whoever he is) has led you are so numerous and complicated, that it were tedious to mention all, and difficult to select the principal. Indeed, I may say with *Rosalind*—"There are none "principal, they are all like one another as "halfpence are—every one fault seeming "monstrous till its fellow comes to match it;" but I shall endeavour to satisfy you, or at least our readers, as to a few of them.

And first, let me observe upon your indignation, that there should be *any legislation at all* on the subject of Scottish banknotes—a monstrous intermeddling with Caledonian concerns, which never could have occured to any man's mind except our State quacks, who would force Scotland to swallow this bitter pill, merely because it happens to be necessary for England.

Again, my dear Malachi, I must give you the trouble, and I fear the pain, of turning to the statute-book, where, I have no doubt, you will be astonished to find, that, in the very heart of the good old times, viz. in the year 1765, an Act of Parliament was passed, making the most important changes in the whole paper currency of Scotland, and even destroying "at one fell swoop," the greater part of the circulation, viz. all Bank notes under twenty shillings, which, I have heard my grandfather say, was at the time the only circulating medium in Scotland. This calamitous extermination—this massacre of the little innocents—broke, as our family tradition runs, poor old MacWheeble's heart—he never looked up, good man, after the loss of these paper shillings, although there were those who pretended to think that 80 years which had past over his head, and the quantity of Luckie MacLearies, Usquebaugh, which, during the whole period he had poured into it, might account for his decease on less patriotic principles. It is certain however, that our worthy Baillie deeply lamented the change. He would expatiate by the hour on the advantages of an *exclusive paper currency*—he would ask, what else but the plenty of the *wee bit* notes enabled the Lairds' tenants to pay their rents, and the shopkeepers of the Tully Voelan to drive their little trade? As to *siller*, he said it was an expensive article for a poor country to deal in—that he had heard tell that the Southrons had shillings and sixpences of that over-precious metal, nay, even *silver groat and twal'-pennies*. They might, for ought he knew, be able to afford such costly luxuries, but it would be the ruin of poor old Scotland, and he would add, significantly, that the silver dirk of 65 would be found more fatal than the iron blades of the woeful 45. Indeed, I ought to say that the marriage of my grandmother, and the birth of my father, had a little counterbalanced in Mr. M'Wheeble's mind the other consequences of the latter celebrated year.

I cannot discover among M'Wheeble's reasons any one which you might not equally apply to the alteration now proposed, nor in your's any which would not have suited his case. But I allude to *this act* more particularly at present, for the purpose of observing, that *it* is the first legislative interference which I can discover with the paper currency of any of the three parts of the United Kingdom; so that Scotland, instead of complaining that she is to be dragged at the tail of England, was really the first to introduce these innovations; and it seems that [illegible] by the Lord Advocate Miller, and five other Scottish Gentlemen of weight and consideration, at the instance, and on the recommendation, of some of the principal Scotch Bankers, who had themselves at that time begun to discover (as perhaps their successors will do by and bye,) that the circulation was in an unhealthy state.

You ask whether "you *argue* your cause "too high in supposing that the intended le"gislative enactment is as inapplicable to Scot"land, as a pair of elaborate knee-buckles "would be to the dress of a kilted Highlander." Allow me to reply, that I do not see any very *high* rate of *argument* in this knee-buckle illustration, but, such as it is, I answer it by referring to the Act of 1765, and by suggesting that the *gold* knee-buckles offered by Lord Liverpool are a great deal more valuable, and not less applicable, than the *silver* knee-buckles which constituted the donation of Lord Advocate Miller.

This Act of 1765, with many subsequent Acts which I need not detail, affords a complete answer to all that absurd part of your letter which insists that the intended alteration is *contrary to law*, and a direct infringement of the Treaty of Union. But I have a word or two more to say to you upon the manner in which you quote the article of Union on this point.

You tell us that you never saw that document, that you have learned the article in question from the recitation of your grandfather. I shall show you, I think, that the poor old gentleman, notwithstanding his pretensions to accuracy, had a very treacherous memory. The Article of Union, as you quote it, is as follows:—"That the laws in use within the "kingdom of Scotland, do after the Union, re"main in the same force as before, but alter"able by the Parliament of Great Britain, "with this difference between the laws con"cerning public right, policy, and civil go"vernment, and those which concern private "right; that the former may be made the same "throughout the whole United Kingdom, "but that no alteration be made in laws which "concern private right, *excepting for the evi*"*dent utility of the subjects within Scotland.*"

Let us for a moment suppose that your grandfather quotes the article in question fairly; still, I do not see how it can be made available to your argument. Is it possible that you can pretend to argue, that a Bill to regulate the currency of Scotland, and to assimilate it, in due time, with that of the rest of the United Kingdom does NOT concern *public right, public policy*, nor *civil government*; but that, on the contrary, this great affair, which

you hold to be of such *general, vital, and national*, importance, is merely a matter of *private right!*

You have certainly fallen into this absurdity and it is so manifest a one, that I do not think any further observation of mine necessary to persuade you out of it; but I have a more serious charge to make against you, or your grandfather, namely, that you have between you, been guilty of a very extraordinary error, in regard to this same article of the Treaty of Union.

It would, I think, be well, for the credit of your grandfather's *memory*, if, indeed, the Treaty of Union were as little known to others as this is to you; and I think you will be surprised to hear that while the old gentleman affected, with such pretensions to accuracy, to recite the 18th article, he (God knows why,) suppressed the first, the leading and most important, sentence of the article, namely, *that the laws concerning regulation of Trade, Customs, and Excise, be the same in Scotland, from and after the Union, as in England.*

Now, as nine tenths of your pamphlet are employed in asserting the folly and even the *illegality* of assimilation in matters connected with *Trade, Customs*, and *Excise*, it is exceedingly unlucky, that these words, which stand in *the very front* of the article, should have so unaccountably slipped the old gentleman's memory. If you had been apprised of them, it is clear that your letter never would have been penned; and, I dare say, so extraordinary a suppression will remind you of the celebrated one of that candid reasoner, who attempted to prove from Scripture, "*that there was no God,*" by *only* suppressing the first words of the sentence, "*The fool sayeth in his heart.*"

As I have been so fortunate as to discover the Act of 1765, and to supply the *hiatus* which your "poor old grandfather" made in the Treaty of Union, I am satisfied that you must agree with me, that I have swept away all the objections (which, in ignorance of those enactments), you raised to the *legality* of the proposed measures.

I shall now proceed to explain what I consider the unsoundness of most of your objections to the *policy* and *expediency* of an assimilation of the Scottish and English currency.

And first, let me again revert to the Treaty of Union, the 16th Article of which enacts, that "the *coin* shall be the same throughout the United Kingdom," and another Article provides, "that a public equivalent shall be made for any losses which private persons may sustain by *reducing* the coin of Scotland to the standard and value of the coin of England."

These provisions prove, beyond all question, that the framers of the Union admitted and established, both in *law and policy*, the principle of assimilation, and we have seen, that when, in process of time, a deviation from a similarity of currency took place in Scotland, the Imme- the most prominent difference.

And on *general* principles, I hardly think, that even you will deny that this was good policy; but you say, that Scotland stands in circumstances so peculiar, as to exempt her from the rules which ought to govern all the rest of the world.

You appeal, with absolute confidence, to the prosperity of Scotland, which has grown up under the facilities of *credit*, supplied by the unlimitted issues of the paper of the numerous Scottish Banks.

> These reasons (quoth the Kinght), I grant
> Are something more significant;
> And yet, they're far from satisfactory,
> T'establish and *keep up your factory.*

I have no doubt whatsoever; indeed, I have personal experience, of the increased and increasing prosperity of Scotland, and I admit that the paper currency may have afforded the capital by which much of this good has been operated; but can any one doubt, that, during the suspension of cash payments in *England* and *Ireland*, advances in prosperity, similar in their essence, though different, perhaps, in their degree, have been made by these countries respectively.

Such a syatem is specious, and even splendid, but is it solid? In England, we think not—nay, we think that experience has proved that it is not; and, although it was urged with sufficient pertinacity, and indeed, not denied in principle, that our gigantic exertions in war, accompanied by such an enormous advance n domestic industry and visible wealth, could not have been achieved without the elastic assistance of a paper currency, yet it has been thought right, and with an almost universal approbation, to return, even at considerable expence and inconvenience, to a metallic circulation in England.

I know not whether an account of the catastrophe of that hasty wonder, the tower of Fonthill Abbey, has reached you. I think it a not unapt illustration of the effects of a mere paper system. Nothing was more splendid, nothing could look more solid; it wore the character, too, of antiquity, and allied itself with the lower and more solid parts of the domestic residence; but *mole ruit suâ*, and the wonder of Wiltshire, crumbled in a moment.

We, in England, have (I hope in good time,) seen the danger of this extravagant overbuilding and we are anxious to exchange for the *solidity* of a metallic, foundation, the airy and percarious pinnacles into which a paper currency had enabled us to raise our commercial fabric.

I confess that I cannot see any real, or essential difference between England and Scotland on this point. You, I know, will say, that the Scotch Banks are *all solid*, while the English private Banks are less to be relied upon; but, supposing your opinion of the English provincial Banks were correct, surely the solidity of your Scotch Banks cannot be put in competition with that of the *Bank of England*; and yet it was against the notes of the *Bank of England* that the bullion report, and all the measures which have followed it, have been specifically directed.

But we now approach the main practical point of the case.

Are your Scotch Banks in reality so solid? This is a delicate question, and one which, I am sorry, that you, and those who agree with you, have stirred, and stirred with so much pretension, as to make it a necessary ingredient in even the most cursory consideration which can be given to the subject.

I shall deal with it as tenderly as I can. I begin by admitting—and that is as much as I suppose can be asked of me—that the Banks, and the individuals which compose them, are *abundantly opulent*, and possessed, *in the aggregate*, of property sufficient to answer all the engagements they may make. I further admit, that such a foundation is quite solid and sufficient for the general business of trade, and for all the higher transactions of commercial intercourse; but, on the other hand, I would ask, what defence do they afford against an *unreasonable* panic, which in matters of paper currency, is the evil most likely to occur, and most necessary to be guarded against? In the late panic in London, firms, possessed not merely of lands and hereditaments, and such like inconvertible property which you represent as being the most satisfactory foundation of the credit of the Scotch Banks—firms, I say, possessed of *Stock* and *Exchequer Bills* to more than the amount of their engagements, were unable to convert them into cash for immediate use.

You say that only two or three Scottish Banks have failed in a long series of years. I admit the fact, and might say something of the apologue of the *pitcher and the well*, but I think I can, without the aid of an all gory, explain the causes, and consequently, the precariousness, of their exemption from accidents of that nature.

The first cause of their uninterrupted credit is, no doubt, their positive wealth, and the great stake which the partners visibly have in the country; but this cause, as we have just seen in England, is not conclusive against a *panic*.

The second, I take to be, that the Banks *hold together*—that, conscious that not one of them could stand, what is called in England, a *run*, they help one another for the sake of what is a *common cause*. When a run takes place on a Bank in Scotland—how is it met? By paying their notes in *specie?* If that were the case, you might well boast of the stability of the Scotch Banks.

> Which, having substance for its ground,
> Could not but be more firm and sound
> Than that which has the slighter basis.

But I fancy that no such thing as a payment in coin was ever heard of. The threatened Bank glorifies itself if it is able to pay its Notes by the Notes of one of its neighburs, and thus, by a mutual exchange of courtesy and kindness their own districts might weather the panic by the help of the Notes of each other; and if their proximity should happen to throw any disfavour on this operation, they need only have recourse to some more distant correspondent, whose paper should happen to be in full credit.

This, as I conclude from facts supplied by yourself, is the real cause that there has been no loss by the failure of any Scottish Banks. In the case of the East Lothian Bank, which seems to have failed, and of another provincial Bank, which was "*in the predicament of suspicion*," you say, that other respectable Houses, "took up and paid all their current engagements, "*without check to the circulation* of their notes, or inconvenience to rich or poor," and, proud of these "modern instances," you "ask, what must be the stability of "a *system of credit* of which such an universal "earthquake could not displace or shake even the "slightest individual portion?"

I answer, my dear Cousin, that what you describe is not a system of *credit* but of *necessity*, on the part of the *receivers* of Notes, and of mutual insurance on the part of the *issuers*. Can that be a healthy system of paper circulation which is not even *checked* by the *actual failure* of a Bank? Can that be a healthy system, when other Bankers find it necessary for their own sakes (I suppose such acts are never voluntary or gratuitous,) to assume, in a moment of great alarm and peril to themselves, the engagements of a neighbouring Bankrupt.

Thus the very facts on which you rest your opinion of the stability of your system, convince me "that there is something *rotten* in the state of" Scotland; unless, in addition to all the good qualities, which you no doubt, justly ascribe to Scottish Bankers, you are prepared to add the hitherto unheard-of generosity of being just as willing to pay the debts of other people as their own.

This explanation will also account, in a great measure, for the *unanimity*, with which you tell us, *all* Scotland opposes the intended alteration. I dare say all the bankers (who are in number about 1200.) and all the persons whom they *accommodate* with this kind of loan, will oppose any change; but I appeal to every man who has any clear or just ideas of commercial credit, whether A SYSTEM OF ACCOMMODATION BILLS, (for that is the right name,) which is considered unsound and discreditable in every other country in the world, can be safe and honourable in Scotland!

All these Banks engage, I presume, on the face of their notes, to *pay in gold*; yet I collect from your statement, that there has not been, in point of fact, any such payment made of late years—that there is at present no gold circulation whatsoever in Scotland, and that the Bankers themselves do not think it necessary to make any adquate preparation for such an unexpected emergency as a demand for cash payments.

But who can pretend to say *where* or, *whence*, a general panic may be excited? such a panic, I mean, as should effect any considerable quantity of the paper circulation, and occasion a serious run on several of those Banks *at once*; and who, still wiser, can foretel what the disastrous consequences of such a panic might be.

The holder of the larger notes would probably have no apprehension as to their *ultimate* payment; and he might be able or willing to await the convenience of the bankers, of the conversion of their landed properties into cash; but all the ordinary operations of life which are provided for by the one pound notes, would be suddenly, arrested.—Buying and selling, in all the details which support human society, and even existence, would be suspended—the great mass of the people, whose wealth is solely composed of one pound notes, would be reduced to *sudden beggary*; thirst and hunger cannot wait the slow process of a *sequestration*; and it would require the pen of the GREAT UNKNOWN himself, to picture the scenes of starvation, turbulance, and misery, which might, nay, which must, ensue during such a crisis.

To say that such an appalling catastrophe is within the verge of *possibility*, is to prove that it is the duty of a wise Government to take precautionary measures against it. No Government can—and a wise Government will not attempt to—regulate matters of commercial credit and confidence between parties capable of judging of their own interests, and of making a voluntary option as to the degree of confidence they will give. But, with a circulation *exclusively* of paper, and composed of such very minute parts as notes of twenty shillings, the mass of the people accept them *from necessity, and not from confidence*. What is *credit* in the higher classes, is mere *credulity* in the lower, and that credulity which for years may have given currency to a small note circulation, may in a *few hours* overturn it.

These considerations, founded on general and immutable principles, have, I suppose, induced the Government to interfere with the small note circulation of England, and they apply, in my opinion, with equal force to Scotland.

> Sors *hodierna* mihi, *cras* erit illa tua!

The mode in which the Scotch Banks have established this monopoly, and the way in which it operates, under the specious title of *cash credits*, upon which you dilate with so much complacency, are worthy of a little further explanation.

What is called a *cash credit* in Scotland (like, lucus à non lucendo; because there is *no cash* to be seen in any part of the transaction,) is managed in the following way:—

A Merchant, Shopkeeper, or Tradesman, goes to a Banking-house with two sureties, who become answerable to the Bank for his engagements to them: upon which, the Bank gives him a credit in the books to a certain amount, according to their opinions of the solvency of the *borrower* (for such he is,) and the sufficiency of his bondsmen. Upon this credit the tradesman draws on the Banker, who pays the draft by the issue of *his own notes*, and for all his advances charges the borrower with the legal interest five per cent.; or, in other words, the Scotch Bankers receive five per cent, for a handful of paper, which it does not cost them a farthing to create, and for the future payments of which, in specie, they need be at no expense in making provision.

Thus the most effective checks which operate to prevent the *over issue* of an English local Bank, are all wanting in the case of a Scotch one. The notes are issued without value in the first instance—they may be forced into circulation never, I suppose, can want borrowers—they are kept in circulation as long as possible, for the sake of the interest;—and when, finally, the fragility of the material forbids its further circulation, and it comes back to the Bank, it turns out to be your *true Phœnix*, which arises again from its own ashes, and takes a new flight as bold and as extensive as its *lately deceased self*. But take care that the day may not come when you may hear from a hungry populace the same importunities with which one of the too liberal leaders of antiquity was visited.

> Immediate are my needs; and my relief
> Must not be toss'd and turn'd to me in *notes*,
> But find supply immediate. I do fear,
> When every feather sticks in its own wing,
> Lord Timon will be left a naked gull,
> Who *flashes* now a *Phœnix*.

I repeat, that I myself have no doubt of the *ultimate* security of the Banks of Scotland in general. I apply my observations, as the Government, I presume, intends to apply its remedy, to those "*depositaries of panic*," the One Pound Notes, and "the giddy multitude."

Perhaps the Bankers, may think that even these observations of mine may be dangerous. I might, in reply, administer to them the terrific consolation which Garrick addressed to Goldsmith, on seeing the latter discomposed by some slight criticism on a scene in one of his plays. "Pooh, pooh, man! How can you mind a squib, who have been sitting all this while on a barrel of gunpowder." The object, I believe, of the Government, and certainly my own, in taking a part in the discussion, is to remove, with due care and circumspection, and with as little danger as possible, the matterials which might cause so tremendous an explosion.

This leads me to another, and by no means unimportant, consideration. You argue this question as if it was *exclusively a Scottish* one, in which England has no *direct interest*, and can only be guided by the silly vanity of extending her own system into the Sister Country; and you illustrate our conduct by that of a crazy Scottish Laird, who was in the habit of forcing one of Anderson's pills down the throat of every guest who visited at his house.

I must confess that, however I may have complained of the unfairness of any of your arguments, I cannot but applaud the *candour* and national impartiality of your jokes; for every illustration which you have given of our English errors has been the recital of some Scottish absurdity.

But admitting, for a moment, that England had no direct interest in the welfare of Scotland, would it not be a more accurate illustration, *if we needs must have a medical one*, to compare us—not to a cracked brain humourist, who would force his physic down the throats, of those over whom he has no authority, or guardianship, but—to a prudent parent, who, having successfully vaccinated one of his children, is anxious also to place the others beyond the risk of infection.

But, I say, that England, besides her general duty to the other parts of the empire, *has* a direct interest in this matter. You forget that the Picts wall no longer exists, and that if you set fire to your stubble, the flames will soon invade ours; and, to return to Garrick's metaphor, that you cannot explode a barrel of gunpowder without doing so near a neighbour almost as much injury as yourself.

One of your arguments, why England should not interfere with your concerns, is, I admit, a strong one, but unluckily, it happens. I think, to be strong *just the other way*. The circulation of the Scottish Bank notes, is you say, "free "and unlimited—they pass without a shadow "of objection through the whole limits of Scot- "land, and are current nearly as far as York in "England." I am so candid as to be willing to help this argument a little further; for, on my return from Scotland, in last autumn, I found that the Scottish notes were accepted, at least, one hundred miles South of York. But since this is the case, and since Scottish notes form some considerable part of the circulation of the Northern counties, I take leave to ask, with additional confidence, has England not a clear right—nay, is she not bound by an imperative duty towards *her own subjects*, to take care that they are not made the victims of Scottish inroads which, though not so bloody, might be much more extensively calamitous, than the border invasions of the freebooters of old?

This objection, may seem, at first sight, to be a slight, or at least a local one; but on consideration, I think, you will find it to be of immense practical importance. I suppose, you will readily admit that if we probibit the circulation of all English small notes, even these of the Bank of England itself, we cannot allow the existence within England of the Small Notes of Scotch Bankers; and by what means, if permitted in Scotland, are they to be excluded from Northumberland? Are we to rebuild the Pictish wall and have a Custom house at every gate?—or are we to make *highly penal* the passing a note on one side of an imaginary boundary, which we sanction as *highly advantageous* on the other? Pray look a little into the practical details of this part of the subject, and let us see whether any other mode could be devised of preventing endless confusion and difficulties, but that which, in the spirit of the Act of Union, our Ministers intend to propose, namely, "that the coin and currency of England and Scotland should be the same," and that "the regulations which effect trade, and commercial credit should be assimilated throughout the United Kingdom."

I now conclude. I persuade myself that there is so much reason in what I have said, that you will not—that you *can* not, on a cool reconsideration, essentially differ from my general conclusions; and I hope that I have not been betrayed, either by the tone of peevishness, which here and there marks your letter, or by the warmth of my own argument, into any expression inconsistent with a feeling dear to my heart—the respect and affection, which I entertain for that admirable, and (though his descendant, I will venture to add,) illustrious person, to whom we are both indebted for our names and existence.

I am, Dear Malachi, your affectionate Cosuin.

E. BRADWARDINE WAVERLEY.

P, S. I have just seen your *second* letter, but as it adds nothing new to the *principles* of the questions which we have discussed, and as it is a tedious, and generally fruitless, labour, to argue about *details*. I am not, in my present ou it. If what I have said in these two letters of mine be well founded, your second epistle is, in its main points, answered by anticipation; and if I have not already been successful in making some impression on your mind, I fear the case is hopeless and that your conversion is not to be operated by consanguinous persuasion.

E. B. W.

[FROM THE SCOTSMAN.]

TO SIR MALACHI MALAGROWTHER.

Haud tanto cessabo cardine rerum.

FRIEND MALACHI,

Coming to town a few days ago, to settle some law matters which have been just on the point of being settled for the last five years. I was told by my solicitor, Mr. Greenhorn, that the city was in a state of strong commotion, in consequence of an expected irruption of gold coin, which threatened universal ruin to the country. I was a little surprised to hear that ruin was coming in such a shape, and knowing something of the nature of my countrymen, I was rather at a loss to account for this new-born horror of the precious metals. The sobering effect of fifty winters, however, has brought me something nearer than I once was to the philosophic tamperament of *nil admirari*. The coolest people have their crotchets, and these are never so impreguable to argument as when they are seated entirely in the understanding, and not in the blood. Roses do really grow in Lapland; the miser's flinty breast thaws at a rare time to a deed of charity; and I may possibly live to see (I should enjoy the spectacle extremely) the *blue blanket* unfurled and our fat burgesses, equipped with sword and large, once more waddling to the border, to repel, not English forayers, but English gold—and, gracious heaven! who will be at their head, but my old trusty friend Malachi Malagrowther!

Friend MALACHI, what has unsettled your ancient principles, and driven you into a false position, where every word you utter libels your past life and conversation? How many grievances have visited your native country and city during the last thirty years, while you have been silent. And when a *bellum pannosum* or ignoble "rag war," was to be waged, could no other leader be found but you—the type of chivalry, and mirror of loyalty, the rose and expectancy of antijacobinism? Your bravery I do not doubt; but the better part of valour is discretion. For twenty long years you have preached a modern version of Sir Robert Filmer's doctrine of passive obedience, and all at once I find you adopting the inflammatory language of a radical. The burden of your song is, that the proposed measures must be resisted—by constitutional means if possible—but at all events they must be resisted. You have lived in the company of Paulus Pieydell, Counsellor Crossmaloof, and other great lawyears, and doubtless know the boundary where free discussion passes into sedition better than I do; but I can well remember that some unlucky radicals who sported this sort of logic five years ago, were sent rather unceremoniously, to study the constitution in another hemisphere.

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Still it is true that Castlereagh and the reign of terror are gone, and you have fifty years of loyalty *a tergo* to vouch for your fair intentions, and what was offence in the mouths of poor weavers, the countenance of bankers and anti-jacobins, like richest alchymy, may turn to virtue.

Good Sir Malachi, many speculations are afloat as to the circumstances which have made you malcontent, and the knight errant of paper money. I respect the laws of fair controversy, however, and far be it from me to repeat any discourteous rumour, or raise a doubt as to the purity of your motives. Yet suffer me to remind you of one thing. You have kept a nest of hornets about you, who have flourished under your countenance and protection, while they were invading the peace of families, and trading in calumny. You know it is their practice to take aim at an opponent's feelings instead of his arguments—to tell that he is pimpled or blear-eyed, in poverty, or an unbeliever—to drag his infirmities to light, make game of his misfortunes and if they can, to unmuzzle some vulgar prejudice against him. From me you have nothing like this to dread; but think with what sort of weapons you might be assailed by an adversary of the same description with those who have grown up under your own protection.

Son of Sir Mungo, I remember that in one of your witty papers sent forth in the hey-day of radicalism, you gave the weavers one piece of sage counsel—to leave the affairs of the state to those who understood them. *Ne sutor* is a sound maxim, and of more general application than many imagine. To tell, for instance, whether the currency of a country is right or wrong, one should, in my humble opinion, understand the theory of money; and this sort of knowledge, I imagine, is not to be obtained without reading and digesting what has been written on the subject by all the leading authorities from Smith down to Ricardo. My notion is, that to write poetry and tales is but a left handed preparative for discussing questions of this kind, and that the studious weaver may know as much of state affairs, as the poet does of the principles of a gold or paper currency. I mentioned this the other day to your cousin Gasper Malagrowther. "Sir (said he) a genius like Malachi finds a short road to all kinds of knowledge. "Very true (I rejoined). I had forgot that. I have no doubt that Archimedes could have written the Iliad had he taken a fancy to try—it would have been easy too for Shakspeare to hit off the Binomial Theorem any afternoon—and Milton, had he only turned his mind to it would certainly have invented the steam-engine two centuries ago. All things in short are easy to a man of genious!" Friend Malachi, you may dress up common notions in an amusing grab, and help to swell a cry, which, without your help, would be a great deal louder than is reasonable; but though I like a joke myself, I must admit that strokes of wit and humour are but a bad foundation for acts of Parliament, and if Ministers are to legislate on the subject, I hope they will take council of less sportive but better informed advisers.

In another letter, Malachi, I shall touch on your doctrines as to banking. At present I mean to conclude by noticing your catalogue of Scotland's wrongs. I have grumbled a good deal myself, and was greatly delighted when I [illegible] But there is no joy unmixed; and I was not a little mortified to discover that the extinction of your grievances would only add to mine, and that the cure of the evils which stir my bile, would redouble your complaints. Scotland, you think, has been injured and contumeliously treated; but Spirits of Bruce and Wallace!—what are her wrongs? Hear them, my indignaant country men, and let your blood rise! England, treacherous England, has reformed your courts of Law, lopped off supernumeraries from your Revenue Boards, taken away the flag officer at Leith, reduced the military staff, and diminished the army to such a trifle, that there is hardly a decent pretext for having a general officer in the country!! Ah! Sir Malachi, here I descry the cloven foot. It needs but half an eye to see, that the master grievance in your judgment is the reduction of the number of sinecures, for what else were our junior commissioners of customs and excise, our flag and staff officers? My complaint is, not that a few sinecures are lopped off, but that so many are suffered to remain. The English Parliament has indeed new-modelled our courts of law; and the suitors, who have the best title to speak, thank them for it. Our army is no doubt small; and every rational man considers the fact as a compliment to the orderly habit of the people. I venerate the Union as much a you do; not, however, as a covenant to sanctify and perpetuate every ancient abuse, but as compact and enabled us to participate in a more liberal constitution than our own, and gave us some chance of effecting those very reforms which you strangely place among the grievances of the country. You talk of wrongs, and you say not one word of the fictitious votes in our counties, our close burgh system, so fruitful in jobs, defects which still exists in our courts of Law, the many vicious institutions yet remaining, which the intellect of the country has outgrown, and which are kept up for the private gain of individuals, and to the injury of the public interest. England is not the author of these evils, but without her toleration they could not continue. You are silent as to these; and yet you would have our countrymen snatch up the claymore, and demand back some dirty sinecures, whose only merit was that of keeping a few families in a state of servile dependence on the ministry!

Friend Malachi, I have more respect for you than may seem to comport with the tone of this epistle. But my dislike to your conduct is the stronger, because I know your power over the spirits of men, and I think your efforts bottomed on a mischievous principle. A cry has been raised in this very city, and by persons who are supposed to enjoy some share of your confidence, against what is called the liberal system of ministers—for which, it is declared, they ought to forfeit the confidence of their party. Now, pardon me if I say, that your zeal in the matter of the Banks seems so disproportioned to the occasion, that you may be very reasonably suspected of favouring the design of driving out the liberal part of the ministry, who have done such incalculable good to the country. That you should have such a purpose, and act upon it, is no heavy offence; but I should be sorry to see my countrymen join in a clamour, the true object of which may be to expel from the cabinet, men whom they have so many reasons to thank as benefactors.—By all means let those who are so inclined petition for the preservation of the banking system; but let them beware of joining in the multifarious complaints of my friend Malachi.

TERENCE MACROSTY.

UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT OF A TRAVELLER IN THE EAST.

No. VI.

Excursion from the Harbour to the Town of Milo, one of the Islands of the Greek Archipelago.

(Continued from our last.)

Some centuries before Christ, Milo was a flourishing republic, but having refused its assistance to Greece, when it was invaded by the Persians, the Athenians, after repulsing the invaders, attacked the islanders, and, after several repulses, at last entirely overthrew them; when, as a punishment, all the men who had escaped the sword were carried into Attica. At the close of the Peloponnesian war, the Athenians being subdued by the Lacedemonians, Milo was restored to its liberty. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and has ever since shared the fate of the Eastern empire; so that for some centuries the Greeks have been slaves in a country from which they often carried their arms into that of their present lords.

Tournefort, in 1700, describes the island as possessing 20,000 inhabitants; and Sutherland says, that at the commencement of that century it contained seventeen churches, and eleven chapels, and that the whole space from the town to the harbour, a distance of about two miles, was laid out in beautiful gardens. The number of inhabitants since that time, principally from the oppression of the Turks, is reduced to one-tenth part of that number at most. The churches and chapels still remain, but these, it must be understood, are the meanest little hovels that can be imagined: a room from twelve to twenty feet square, built of rough stones without cement, having a flat roof like their houses, the entrance through a door that would disgrace an English barn, the interior plastered and whitewashed, a common table for an altar, on which stands a crucifix and two brass candlesticks, and five or six paltry pictures and prints, pasted or nailed to the walls without a frame. Many of these churches would not contain more than a dozen persons at once, and all that distinguishes them from the dwellings is the cross at the door. With respect to the state of cultivation, that also has fallen off with the decrease of population, and spots once fertile are now lying waste and uncultivated.

The Turkish maxims of conquest are, that the lives as well as property of their captives are for ever at their disposal, and thus the Grand Signor, as an act of grace, affords them a temporary emancipation every year—setting a price on their heads, which they must redeem by payment, or submit, to the scymitar. The capitation tax varies. At present it is fifty piastres, or about two guineas, per head. Besides this, the Turks exact from them a sixth part of all their productions—cattle, corn, cotton, wine, &c.; to collect which, the Captain Bashaw, or Turkish Admiral pays them a visit once a year.

The inhabitants are all Greeks. A Turk would scarcely risk himself among them alone; [illegible] or judge; but are forbidden the use of fire-arms and ammunition, or any sort of weapon, all which they are obliged to conceal when the Turks visit them, as to be found possessing them would most probably cost them the forfeiture of their heads.

Notwithstanding this, they live in a state of the most complete republicanism that can be imagined. Every man being his own builder and his own farmer, with the assistance of his sons, or younger brothers, raises his cotton, cattle, corn and wine, while the females of the family manufacture and make every article of apparel for both sexes, even the men's shoes of goat's skin. There is thus but little occasion for money, and debt is unknown among them. There is no one who practises any mechanic art, such as carpenter, or mason, nor is there any shop or store for vending articles of any kind. They have neither governor, judge, nor officer of any description. The priests regulate their religious affairs, and the old Antonio Mitchello, being the father of half the town, is generally arbitrator in their temporal differences, which are, however, but very few.

The climate, and the elevated situation of their town, added to an active and temperate manner of living, makes them both robust and healthy, and they appear to be extremely vivacious and good humoured, fond of singing and dancing to an excess, and, while enjoying their pipe, which they use after every meal, enlivening the dull monotony of their puffs with some witty tale.

The island itself is about fifty miles in circumference, and contains one of the finest harbours that can be imagined. It is at least fifteen miles round, nearly circular in form, and has all depths of water, from one to fifty fathoms, excellent holding ground, and so completely land-locked, that when within it, the entrance cannot be perceived; thus affording shelter from all winds, and being capable of containing in safety a thousand sail of ships at once.

PRETENSIONS OF THE SEVERAL CANDIDATES FOR THE EAST INDIA DIRECTION.

The penance which must be performed by every candidate for a seat among the Directors of the East India Company, is of such a nature, as to deter many from ever attempting it, as it is not all men who can brook the familiarities "with men of every degree" for so long a period as is required; though they might sustain the contaminating contact of hard hands, and still harder hearts, for a few days, as in the case of Parliamentary elections. But a personal canvass of three years!—a threading of all the devious mazes of this huge metropolis once in every quarter, keeping a Street Guide and Voter's Register always in the pocket, and leaving a card at every Proprietor's door to solicit the honour of the "vote and interest" of men, women, and children, who will sometimes keep the humble candidate an hour shivering in the hall, and then send him off "till a more convenient season." Why, this is a penance worthy of a Hindoo, and one for which scarcely any earthly reward would be an adequate compensation. If to be instrumental towards the good government of India, & the promotion of the happiness of its millions of swarthy inhabitants, were *all* that was to be attained by success, we should find few that would "toil & sweat through the heat of the day," for so long a period, to obtain it. But it has been truly said, "that the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light;" and they who labour for the attainment of this object of their ambition, know well the nature and extent of their reward.

We doubt not but the whole career of the canditate, from his first beginning to go bare-headed at the India House, while all others remain covered, as an outward and visible sign of his inward and spiritual humility, to the dinner and sparkling champaign that crowns his triumph after a successful ballot, is to him one of intense anxiety and serious occupation. But to the great mass of mankind, it would appear, if detailed, to be one of the most hopeless pursuits; while to those who know any thing of what is really looked for in an East India Director, as well as the part he plays when firmly seated behind the bar, and separated for life from the "vulgar herd," to whom he was all obsequiousness while making them the ladder by which he reached his elevation, scarcely any thing can be more ridiculous,—we might even say amusing, were it not that something of melancholy will mingle itself with all serious reflections upon the subject. If we had space at command, (which we have not at present,) we might exhibit some of the details of the "Rise, Progress, and Election of a Candidate for a Directorship of the East India Company;" but we shall bear it in mind for a future day, when less pressed by other subjects. A brief and hasty outline must now suffice.

The retired governor, or civil or military servant from India, as well as the captain of the Company's trading ships, (for from these classes are the Directors chiefly furnished,) find, after their being in England for a short period, that whatever may be the extent of the fortune they have brought with them from their various occupations abroad, it avails them nothing towards the enjoyment of that power and consideration which all who have once tasted, continue to desire. They find, in short, that amidst the aristocracy of rank, the power of office, and the wealth of "the city," they are mere units; and that their whole force united would be almost less than nothing. They are, therefore, humbled by neglect, and having few pleasures independent of the multitude, they are unhappy on that account: they cannot *ascend* to the higher circles; they will not (except for the purposes of canvassing) *descend* to what they deem the lower; and having few to sympathize with them in their middle state, except beings as unhappy as themselves, they find the country a vacant solitude, and the town a desert, notwithstanding its thronged assemblages and the ne[illegible] and clubs, and before the establishment of "The Oriantal Club," were without even a place of common resort, where, in the language of the song, they might "all be unhappy together." There are exceptions to this general description, of course; but it is a picture that will suit by far the largest number of the class.

The cure for this unenviable state of mind and feeling, is to be found only in occupation and patronage, with the consideration inseparable from the exercise of the last. For mercantile pursuits, few have the requisite qualifications, and few the inclination; besides which, that would still leave the individuals in comparative obscurity. Parliament is open to all who have money; and 5000*l.* will secure a seat to any one desirous of the honour. But *there* a retired Indian would be but one among six hundred, and consequently insignificant, unless he had the power of speaking well, or were sufficiently laborious to take such share in the business of the House as would command respect and attention. As, however, no consideration can be enjoyed in Parliament without talent or labour, and even then no patronage of importance attaches to a purchased seat, Indians of the class described, naturally shrink from this at first, though they sometimes find it an agreeable *addition* to their names after they are made Directors; the sound of "honourable member," and the privilege of franking, as well as occasional services to friends on committees, being not altogether unworthy even of an East India Director's consideration.

The last, however, is the great object of desire. *Here*, they can have occupation, without much labour or intense thought. *Here*, each man forms one among thirty only, and cannot, as in Parliament, be lost in the crowd. *Here*, he has a privileged seat, behind a barrier which separates him from the rabble; and sees a forest of hands held up to any motion or amendment which he may propose from within this hallowed enclosure; while in Parliament, even the Prime Minister of State stands on the same floor with the humblest of his fellow-subjects. *Here*, he attends once a week, for a few hours on the morning of a court-day; breakfasts at the India House, and dines at the London Tavern, each at the expense of others, besides receiving 300*l.* a year as occasional pocket-money; while in Parliament, he must attend calls of the House and division bells till after midnight, without breakfast, dinner, or pocket-money, except at his own expense. But the greatest distinction of all is, that *here*, he has the means of dispensing patronage to an extent (as it was admitted in evidence before the House of Commons some years ago) equal to 10,000*l.* a year, in appointments in India and in England; while in Parliament—if the Ministry are strong, and his vote not worth buying—he has nothing but the solitary privilege of franking and freedom from arrest (which old Indians do not need, and are generally too honest, as far as personal debts are concerned, to use if they had it) in return for the money expended in the purchase of his seat.

That they should, therefore, first seek a seat in the Direction, in the belief that all other things will be then added to them, is easily accounted for; but the amusement of the whole (and it was for the purpose of adverting to *this* that we principally took up the subject in this paper) is the array of pretensions, which are put forth by zealous and, no doubt, well meaning supporters of the several candidates, in various resolutions—moved, seconded, and carried—in favour of the respective individuals patronised by each. The number now in the field are about a dozen; Sir Robert Farquhar, Mr. Henry Alexander, Major Carnac, Mr. James Stuart, Sir William Young, Dr. Mackinon, Mr. Henry Tucker, Mr. Trant, Mr. Shank, Mr. Buller, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Douglas; and, if their respective committees are to be taken as guides on the subject, the simple Proprietors could not fail to be much puzzled as to which to give their first vote; since it would appear, from the published resolutions in favour of each, that the Direction must be incomplete until they are all included in it.

First, Sir Robert Farquhar, having been a Governor, it is very desirable that *he* should form one of a Board in which the conduct of other Governors is so frequently discussed. Secondly, Mr. Henry Alexander, having been first a Civil servant in India, and then a *free* merchant, it is very desirable that he should be able to bring his varied acquirements and complete knowledge of free trade into active operation in managing the affairs of a close *monopoly*—the two things being so exactly similar! Thirdly, Major Carnac, who has performed many valuable political and military services in India, must be a great acquisition to a body, who reward the highest services done in either capacity with ingratitude and insult; as in the case of Lord Hastings, whom their neglect has driven into exile; and of Sir David Ochterlony, whom Lord Amherst's treatment has driven broken-hearted to the grave; while he himself—the most destitute of civil and military talent that could well be found—remains in full possession of all his honours and rewards! Fourthly, Mr. James Stuart, who, when in India, was a professed advocate of Colonization and a Free Press, is recommended for a seat among men who hate the very sound of these portentous words, and have banished, ruined, and trampled to the dust, the few individuals who had sufficient honesty and courage to support these great questions against all temptations to abandon them. Fifthly, Sir William Young————but it is needless to proceed. The questions never arise, 1st, "What are the qualifications really required to make a good Director?" and, 2dly, "Does the candidate possess them?" But the order is reversed, and the questions proposed are, 1st, "What does the candidate really happen to know most of, among the little that he may know at all?" and, 2dly, "Is not this a species of know-

deficient; for if he has not one good quality, it is likely he has another; and putting this in the fore ground, he is easily supposed to have all the rest.

There is no doubt whatever that Sir Robert Farquhar knows something of Government; Mr. Alexander a little of free-trade; Major Carnac a great deal of the political interests of India; and Mr. Stuart, Mr. Trant, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Shank, Dr. Mackinnon, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Buller, each something of the Civil Service, the China Monopoly, and Banking. But that these are not at all requisite for the qualifications of a Director, is sufficiently proved by the fact, that many Directors are elected (among which may probably be included all the maritime class) who have never studied, and never pretend to know much of either, but who make as good Directors, and as good Chairmen, as any other. The truth is, that neither the Directors nor Proprietors have any interest whatever in the good government of India, unless the keeping it in complete subjection may be considered good government. Their only interests are to increase the extent of territory, and with it extend their patronage for new appointments, without endangering its total loss, as that would put an end to the golden egg altogether. They have not even an interest in increasing its productiveness; for, whether the country be flourishing or in decay, they provide their 10½ per cent. for dividend—and beyond that, few Proprietors have another thought. But even if the candidates really had the qualifications assumed for them, and were more intent upon the good of the country than on their own private purposes, (which some few may sincerely be,) it would be of no avail. All the knowlege and virtue that a man could take with him into the Direction would be lost in the preponderance of the opposite qualities in his colleagues; and if he retained them untainted while he remined at the bottom of the scale, they would gradually decay with time and vexatious opposition, till, by the period of his reaching a sufficient standing to be influential, his apathy and indifference would be as great as those by whom he would have been for so many years surrounded.

We respect Sir Robert Farquhar's general character: we esteem Mr. Alexander's good qualities and great urbanity: we admire Major Carnac's love of justice and deep interest in the welfare of the Natives; we think highly of Mr. Tucker's useful information: we venerate Mr. Trant's virtues and benevolence: and we have some hopes in Dr. Mackinnon's firmness, (for we are told that he *has* opinions of his own, and knows how to maintain them,—qualities that will be useful on many occasions;) but, notwithstanding this, if they were *all* returned for the Direction to-morrow, we should still despair of seeing any change in the system, which is now too old in corruption to be patched and amended with any advantage. The day is hastening for the application of a more effectual remedy—its complete and entire annihilation. To use the words of an eloquent and powerful writer, whose book we would strongly recommend to the perusal of every man desirous of knowing the real state of India: "Already it begins to stagger, crack, and gape; and whoever shall contribute to its entire subversion, will deserve well of his country, of India, and of mankind."*

* On Colonial Policy, as applicable to the Government of India, 1 vol. 8vo. Published by J. M. Richardson, Cornhill.